PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Posts and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,463—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	25th Jan.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6027	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. Persia	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,189	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	.....	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS	.....	4,469	16th April.
BACQUEHEM	.....	3,878	23rd April.
S. S. POSEIDON	.....	....	....

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via, Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]DONIEN	4,232	Rolland	13th Feb., 1902
[illegible]	[illegible]	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dupuy	From 10th April 1902.

INT[illegible]LE TICKETS WTH THE LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Co[illegible] a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, KARACHI, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 21st January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 24th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th January, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,532	Birch	20th Jan. 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	3rd Feb. 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street.
Bombay, 30th December, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lenses are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1902.

GUNS! RIFLES! AMMUNITION!

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

(BLACK SCHULTZE'S OR AMBERITE POWDERS.)

ELEY'S CRIMSON NITRO CASES, KYNOCH'S PHŒNIX CASES, "PERGAMOID" PATENT WATERPROOF CASES.

RIFLE CARTRIDGES,

ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOYS, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Spead Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, sixpenny. Eightpenny, Ninepenny. One shilling. What offered Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition. Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

PIANOFORTES.

THE following well-known models of Pianos, specially built for the climate of India, can be obtained on the system of combined hire and purchase known as the "Hire System" under which by the payment of a fixed amount per month slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four consecutive monthly payments as the case may be.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 Months Per Month. Rs.	24 Months. Per Month. Rs.
MARCKS and Co.'s Overstrung	650	59	32
MARCKS and Co.'s "	700	63-8	34-8
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Overstrung	780	71	38-12
BLUTHNER'S Verticol	985	89-8	48-4
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung	1,100	99-12	54
ERARD Overstrung	1,100	99-12	54
ERARD Overstrung Grand Upright	1,500	141-8	77

HORIZONTAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Standard Indian	1,200	109	59-4
BLUTHNER'S DRAWING Room Grand	1,700	154-8	84
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand	1,850	168	91-8
ERARD Overstrung Grand	2,100	190-12	103

Full DESCRIPTIVE LIST, Post Free, on application to the SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of NEW GOODS INVITED.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON, SONS & CO., Bombay

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 12	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY

LORD NORTHCOTE, G.C.I. E.,

WILL present the Certificates of Qualification in First Aid at the Town Hall

THIS EVENING,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21ST,

AT 5-15 P. M.

The Public and all interested in the Association are invited to attend.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 3 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CATHEDRAL PARISH SOIREE.

A PARISH SOIREE will be held at the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, January 28, at 8-30 P.M. All Members of the Cathedral Parish are cordially invited. Tickets Re. 1 each to be obtained from the CLERK, Cathedral Vestry.

Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER, has kindly arranged a MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN EDWIN PENTON, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims can be entertained.

DUNCAN MACBEAN,
Executor to the Estate of the late Mr. PENTON.

The Bank House, Quetta, 15th January, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st Instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of REVISED CLERKS QUARTERS, etc., to H. E. the Governor's Private and Military Secretaries, at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay.

The value of work is about Rs. 57,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January, 1902, for the EXECUTION of WORKS and SUPPLY of MATERIALS noted below :—

A. Sandstone excavated without the limits of the Island of Bombay.
B. Road Metal.
C. Sand.
D. Shells, Shingle, Murum and Earth.
E. Lighting of the Municipal Markets.
F. Maintenance of Kerosine Oil Lamps, Lamp Posts, &c.

2. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Contract can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each, at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below for each work :—

	For one year.		For one and three years.	
	Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.	Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
A	1,000	3,0 0	2,000	6,000
B	1,000	4,0 0	2,000	8,000
C	1,000	3,000	2,000	6,000
D	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
E	20	40	40	80
F	35	65	70	130

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office upto the date abovementioned. Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit as mentioned above in cash or public securities. These will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M.C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES required for the Workshops of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, as per Schedule (Copies of which will be supplied on payment of a Fee of One Rupee), for one year from 1st March, 1902, will be received by the undersigned on the 2nd February 1902 from 1 to 3 P. M., at his residence, on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Manguldas Bungalow.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required Agreement and fail to furnish the required Security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

Further information may be obtained on personal application to the Undersigned at his Office, in the Reformatory, between 7-30 and 8-30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order
BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, Grant Road, 6th January, 1902.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

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SALE OF SCANTLINGS, RAFTERS, TILES, CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, &c.

By order of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay, M.W., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. at the Military Works Storeyard at Upper Colaba, opposite the Church, consisting of old teak scantlings, battens, planks, door frames, shutters, country tiles, round rafters, iron straps, bolts, pipes, corrugated iron sheets, brass cocks, asphalt, &c.

Also at 5 p.m., at the M. W. Storeyard at Marine Lines, consisting of unserviceable buckets, powras, spanner, beam, scale, &c.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, Old Canvas Bags, Gold and Silver Articles, Utensils, Cotton Carpets, Tea in Chests, Cupboard, Treasury Safe Large, Coins, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1902, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time—consisting of books, false earings, brooch, copper coins, ivory, sweets, used stamps, samples cloth, embroidered caps, cotton saris, holy cards, shoes, disinfectant, &c.

Also unserviceable canvas bags, letter bags, scales, empty boxes, broken treasury chests, screened doors, lamps, tins, old brass, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting silver armlets, rings, bangles, gold stud, metal watch, photos, utensils.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting one two-wheeled cart, empty boxes, chairs, tables, bench, cupboard, copper and brass pots, &c.

Also by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 186 of 1901, Hajee Sulleman Ebrahim and another vs. Hawrabai and others; consisting of one large Australian treasury safe.

Also by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Shaik Mohidin bin Mahomed Shah, an insolvent consisting of a bale and loose cotton carpets, small.

Also silver coins of the different states.

Also by order of the concerned, consisting of chests of tea and tea powder, polo sticks, screen, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay 21st January, 1902.

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(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Masagaon, at Rs. 3-12-2 per case.

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WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

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Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

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Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

BANKS.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

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RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 23rd November, 1900.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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RAJAHS, NOBLEMEN, SPORTSMEN.

Maiden English Thorough breds landed in November last.

CHESTNUT Gelding, NEW OSWESTRY, by Recluse—Never Despair by Despair, 4 years, C T C, 14-1, will measure 14-1 again. Price Rs. 1200 and half next season's winnings in Stakes.

2. B. or Br Mare, LADYSMITH II, 6 years, by Workington—Tempestuous, bred by Wadlow, vide stud book, 14-1 3-4 life. Price Rs. 1200 and half next season's winnings in Stakes.

3. Bay Mare LADY HELEN, 15-2, pedigree unknown. Price Rs. 500 and half first 3 Stakes won.

The above are in training at Milton & Co., Calcutta.

Apply to G. MILLS, Allahabad.

TO LET,

MR. TATA'S NEW BUILDING on the MEREWETHER ROAD, from about 1st March :—

	Tariff of Rents. End Suites	Middle Suites.
Ground Floor	Rs. 80	Rs. 70
First	„ 100	„ 90
Second	„ 105	„ 95
Third	„ 110	„ 100

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

TURNER'S FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY, as specially made to meet Indian requirements, is the best and cheapest in the market. Any size of Mill can be supplied, suitable for turning out either high-class Flour or Atta.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Agents: E. B. & F. Turner, Ld.

ON VIEW.

J. L. TULLOCH'S HORSES, landed per S. S. "URLANA" can be seen at D. N. VAKIL'S STABLES, Gowalia Tank. Broken in Chargers, Hunters and Hacks.

WANTED

A TUNER AND REPAIRER, a good opening for a young man. A fair knowledge of Tuning and Repairs necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials to

HENRY KAPS,

"Beethoven" House, Elphinstone Street, Karachi.

WANTED,

MILLERS—EUROPEAN and NATIVE—Only those should apply who are thoroughly conversant with handling and working a Fine Flour-Mill and an Oil Mill, possess experience of the work, and have had independent charge of a Mill for a sufficiently long time. Apply to

The MANAGING DIRECTOR,
The Lahore Foundry Workshop,
Brandreth Road, Lahore.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—Nervo-vital exhaustion and entire group of incapacitating conditions connected therewith and absolute and thorough restoration is guaranteed by my exclusive methods. Failure impossible. Also all Special Complaints. Thirty years' experience. Correspondence invited. Strictly confidential. Address J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtola St., Calcutta.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2 0
Scenes of Clerical Life, by George Eliot, with twenty illustrations	2 0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
Banking, by A. D. Cochrane	1 8
A Counting-House Guide, by Cordingley	4 0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2 0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2 0
Shakspeare's King Lear and Indian Politics, by William Miller	0 8
All French Verbs in Twelve Hours.	0 8
French Test Papers, E. B. Le Francois	1 0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2 0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1 0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 9
Handley Cross (2 vols) Surtees	2 0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Haylar	0 8
The Hosts of the Lord. By F. A. Steel ...	1 6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2 0
Sir Hector. By Robert Mackray	1 6
The Lord of the Sea. By M. P. Shiel	1 6
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8 0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1 8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No 4)	0 12

PAPER COVERS.

English Composition and Essay-Writing for Indian Students, by Rev. W. G. Robertson...	0 6
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major R. Witherby...	0 [illegible]
A Son of Mammon, by G. B. Burgin	0 [illegible]
Red Pottage, by Mary Cholmondeley	0 [illegible]
Ever Mohun, by Fred Jane	0 12
The Golden Spur, J. S. Fletcher	0 12
The Curse of Eden, by the Author of the Master Sinner	0 12
In the House of his Friends, Col. R. H. Savage...	0 12
Papa Limited, W. Carter Platts, with 40 Illustrations	0 12
The Tale of the Great Mutiny, W. H. Fitchett	1 0
A Social Pretender, by Winifred Graham ...	0 12
V. R. I. Her Life and Empire, by the Duke of Argyll ... ...

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW to be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th February, 1902. First entry CLOSES on 25th inst. Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned—

W. P. KOE, Lieut, R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secs. & Treas.

"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ON the TRANSFER of the BUSINESS of THIS SOCIETY to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which was completed on the 20th of December 1901, we have been APPOINTED to take over the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Universal Life Assurance Society, of which we have hitherto been the Agents and Managers, and work the same as a separate Branch, Life Department, of the Chief Office in Edinburgh of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co,

KING KING & Co.

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

REMINGTON SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING.

WE are OPENING a SCHOOL of instruction in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, which will be open to the Public on the 1st FEBRUARY next. In the meanwhile applications of intending students may be registered at our Address below. The term will be for 3 months, and the fees Rs. 3 per month. Full instruction in duplicating, manifolding and tabulator work will be given. The department is under the control of a European gentleman from the Remington Company's English headquarters, of many years expert experience.

There is an excellent opening in countless offices in Bombay for capable operators as well as in Government Departments, the proportion of Remingtons in use being over 80 per cent of the whole.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, Hammam Street, Bombay.
Sole Agents for Remington Typewriters in Bombay Presidency.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District as follows :—

(1) Road Toll for one year from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.

(2) Ferry Tolls for one year from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.

A separate tender for the Ferry at Deola in the Igatpuri Taluka should be made.

A Tender for the road Toll accompanied by a Currency or Promissory Note of Rs. 1000 or a receipt for Rs. 1000 paid into any Government Treasury and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a Currency Note for Rs. 100 or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury; and a separate tender for the Deola Ferry Toll accompanied by a Currency Note of Rs. 10 or a receipt for Rs. 10 paid into any Government Treasury; should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M. Madras time on the 16th February 1902.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

A. R. BONUS,
Collector of Nasik.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE :

27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES! :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Murrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera-Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS,

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Semarang.	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PALES BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 18.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 3-16	= plus 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4	= 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	94 1-8	= — 1-8
Bar Silver in London	25 5-8	= unchanged
Do. New York	55 1-2	= „
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11	= — 1
Do, New York	4 86 5-8	= — 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		= unchanged
„ Short London Bills 2 7-8		= — 1-8
„ Indian Bank Bills 3		= — 1-8
Cotton.—Total visible supply	4,100,000	bales.
„ of which is East Indian	79,000	„
„ stock in London	5,000	„
„ quantity in sight	7,380,000	„

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 11,000 bales. Spot 4 16-32 — 1-16. Arrivals closed firm.

Jan. Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Sept
4·30 4·29	4·29	4·29	4·17
plus 1 plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	27,000	bales.
Do, last year	30,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	„
Do, to Continent	21,400	„
Mid-Uplands	8 5-16	plus 1-16
Futures, month of April	8·16	plus 4
Do, do July	8·16	plus 5

Seedr unchanged.

Imports of Treasures, ex. s.s. Caledonia, from London.—

Gold Bullion	Rs. 75,800
Silver Bullion	„ 12,22,999

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 18th January, 1902 :—

Cotton			14,913	bales.
Wheat			1,372	cwts.
Linseed			192	„
Rapeseed			2,254	„
Gingellyseed			9,798	„
Poppyseed			234	„
Groundnuts			310	„
Castorseed			6,382	„
Rice			6,335	„
Myrabollams			3,739	„
Cottonseed			21,123	„

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 23 lakhs down.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JAN. 20.

EXCHANGE.—The market remains very firm, but we hear of little business passing to-day either from buyers or sellers. Bank T. T. is obtainable at Is 4 3-32d. and Bank Demand for the mail at 1s. 4 1-8d. The money market continues firm, and we hear there is a strong demand for rupees from Burmah. We quote :—

Bank T. T	Is 4 3-32d.
Do. Demand	Is 4 3-32d. to Is 4 1-8d.
3 months' sight drafts	4 5-16d.
Do. France	171
30 days' sight Hongkong	135
Do. Shanghai	194
Do. Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 95-12 for the near settlement, advanced to 95-13 and closes at 95-11. Business is restricted by the tightness of the money market.

FREIGHT.—The tone of this market is very quiet, We hear of no enquiry for forward shipment at current rates. A relet is reported for Antwerp, ready loading, at 14s. 9d. and 15s. and it is rumoured that January shipment for Havre has been booked at 16d.

SEEDS.—There is a firmer tone in this market. Linseed for April-May has been purchased at Rs. 8-10 6 and at the close sellers are asking Rs. 8 11. Small Rapeseed has been done at Rs. 6-4 ready; the market for new crop being slightly steadier. Poppyseed is unchanged at Rs. 8-4 for April-May. Castorseed is quiet at Rs. 38 sellers. Groundnuts market is very firm with buyers at Rs. 38 for ready, and a very small stock offered for sale. Gingellyseed is firmer with prices all round about half a rupee higher and business passing.

COTTON.—Quotations for ready cotton are higher, and the prices asked are checking business for export. The day's sales at Colaba are estimated at about 2,000 bales, the chief buyers being the local mills. The Sutta market is slightly easier.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	164	158	...	January
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	173	167	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	174	168	...	„
Belati, M.-G.	183	177	...	„
Khandeish, M.-G.	...	173	...	„
Dhamangaum & Pulgaum	186	180	...	„
Julgaum (M. G.)	...	175	...	„
Akola do.	... 187	181	...	„
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Oomra Good staple	... 194	188	...	„
Broach M.-G.	... 209	...	206	March
Do. do.	207	...	...	Jan. Feb.
Bhownugger (H.G.)	...	...	183	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	192	„
Westerns	...	...	184	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 18th January, as compared with the statement of the 11th January :—

LIABILITIES	Jan. 11. Rs.	Jan. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,47,378	58,21,009
Public Deposits at Branches	29,44,512	27,05,909
Other Deposits	458,10,340	4,37,12,223
Post Bills	18,717	18,120
Credits undrawn	21,00,052	19,47,669
Rs.	7,29,01,099	7,17,07,930

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	96,28,681	85,43,799
Other authorised Securities	16,69,244	15,59,430
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	59,87,535	66,68,778
Loans do. do.	1,65,59,109	1,71,8,500
Bills discounted and purchased	2,20,86,041	2,30,25,131
Dead Stock	4,02,078	4,04,078
Stamps and Stationery	15,515	22,105
Balances with other Banks	3,60,716	5,07,929
Cash	1,61,92,090	1,38,99,904
Rs.	7,29,01,099	7,17,07,930

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 22-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	25 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Massilia, arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, arrived here from Colombo) Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa, left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, JAN 18.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left here homewards yesterday evening.

THE Jubilee statue of the late Queen-Empress has reached Calcutta. It is a beautiful work of art in bronze by Mr. George Frampton. It will be placed on the Maidan, on a site east of the Lawrence statue, near the Red Road, but will eventually be moved to the Victoria Memorial Hall when that building is erected. It is hoped the statue will be ready for unveiling before the Viceroy leaves Calcutta at the end of March. The original design included a canopy of Portland stone, 50 feet high by 40 feet broad, but this had to be dispensed with, as the funds would not permit of its completion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 45 m. High water, 8-27m., 9-52 n. Low water, 2-53m., 3-43s.

Lord Northcote presents certificates of qualification in First Aid to members of St. John Ambulance Association, Town Hall, 3-15 p. m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p. m.

Mr. Kabraji's 4th Lecture on his Travels in Europe, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.

City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebunder per extra s.s. Patiala will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 P. M. to-day.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15. p. m., when the following paper will be read :—Snake Venoms; their Physiological action and their antidote, by Capt. G. Lamb, I.M.S.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Aimal, a Parsi girl, aged six years, while crossing the Queen's Road on Sunday, fell down and was run over by a carriage belonging to Mr. Johnson of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The girl received injury to her head and was removed to the Gosuldas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.—Captain Swinton I. M. S., in charge of Government Medical Stores, has reported to the police that some time during Friday night, his bungalow in Parel Road was entered by some one and a cash box, containing seventy keys of the depot, together with two metal watches and a gold chain link collectively, valued at Rs. 180 were stolen.

THE MURDER IN BELLASIS ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, Superintendent Nolan charged Khushaldas Vithaldas, a Hindu, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with the murder of a woman named Dhondee, in Ripon Road, on Sunday morning. The circumstances under which the alleged offence was committed have been published. On an application by the police, the magistrate remanded the case.

REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Ladoo-ram Coopomaul, a Hindu merchant, residing at Bauleshwar, has made a report to the police that he left his cash box in his office room on Saturday morning, and went to a temple to say his prayers. On his return in about a quarter of an hour after he found currency notes of the value of Rs. 14,340 missing from the cash box. The matter is being investigated by the police.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S 4TH LECTURE ON HIS TRAVELS IN EUROPE.—The second lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Duyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p. m., to-day by Mr. Kaikhoshru Nowroji Kabraji, Editor, "Rast Goftar" and "Sta-Bonn." The topic selected for the evening is "Grand City Improvement Works in London." It will be the fourth of his series of lectures on his tour in Europe and is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Capt. G. Carnegy and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m. :—

Overture	I Puritani	Bousquet
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Valse	Tendres Baisers	Waldteufel
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette
Barcarolle	Sur le Lido	Thony
Polka	Polichinelle	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DASHA SHRIMATI MITRA MANDAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The fifth annual gathering of this caste under the auspices of the Mitra Mandal, was held on Sunday at Hargovind Desai's Oart at Bhuleshwar, Mr. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, B.A., LL.B., presiding. Over one hundred persons attended the gathering, and amongst them were Messrs. Motilal Tribhovandas Fouzdar, Hiralal Dayabhoy Nanavati, Maganlal Thakordas Modi, L.C.E., Itcharam Suryaram, Dr. Nagindas Pranjiwandas, and Dr. Nagindas Mancklal. The annual report of the Mandal was read by Mr. Thakordas Ghaelabhoy, the secretary. This year twelve candidates of the caste proved successful at the different examinations held by the Bombay University, Gujerati and English recitations on learning and mercy were recited by the students of the caste, and Mr. Champaklal G. Choksi delivered a lecture on education and peace. Mr. Chaganlal Motiram Mukneyar, B.A., LL.B., being the first LL.B., in the caste was congratulated and was presented with an address beautifully framed. The president impressed upon all present the advantages of education. The gathering dispersed after taking refreshment and giving three cheers for the King.

ST. MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION.—This institution, which has at present just entered upon the second year of its existence, has within a brief space achieved success far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders. It has worked its way amidst prejudice and predictions of early dissolution and its fame, at the present moment, has touched both extremities of the island. Colaba and Bandora are well represented in the large audiences that fill the Union hall on the occasion of a lecture or concert. Regularly every month, members and their families and friends are treated to concerts, in which the leading amateurs of Bombay very kindly volunteer to take part. The concert, which was given last Friday night in the Union hall, before a very appreciative audience, was an unqualified success and fully sustained the well earned reputation of the club for the high tone and quality of its entertainments. The following artistes contributed to the programme :—Mrs. J. F. Pereira, Mrs. L. W. Michael, Signor Sorinzi and Mr. Barton, Messrs. Mongine, Beresford, Tyler, Misquita and De Costa, Joseph De Costa and A. Mendoza.

REVENGE FOR A SISTER'S ILL-TREATMENT.

MR. T. WALKER, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri in November last, convicted Shaik Dawood walad Nuruddin Petkar of abetment of murder when abettor was present, and sentenced him to transportation for life. Accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was disposed of on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

The appellant was charged with having abetted the offence of murder of one Baba walad Tatya committed at Jamage, and one Baba walad Bala Hawa was charged with having caused the disappearance of evidence of the abovementioned murder. Both accused pleaded guilty. Their statements before the Sessions Judge showed that the deceased was found in a stream at Visapur, on the morning of the 12th September last, wrapped in a blanket. The matter was apparently hushed up and the body was buried; but on an anonymous petition to the Magistrate, enquiries were made, the body was exhumed, and a crack, 3 3-4 inches long was found in the deceased's skull. The Hospital Assistant considered that death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull. The accused No. 1 (the appellant) stated that he went out on the 11th September at night with two Mahars to attack the deceased with sticks. His own intention was only to beat deceased, who was married to his sister and had ill-treated and divorced her; but the Mahars had a grievance about a new bund they had erected in the stream; and their avowed intention was to kill deceased. Accused No. 1 knew this when he joined them. The deceased was found without difficulty, and accused No. 1 said he remained behind while the Mahars went forward and killed him. The Mahars ran away, and accused No. 1 went into the field of accused No. 2 to tell him what had happened. From the statement of accused No. 2 and other circumstances, there was very good reason to believe, said the Sessions Judge, that the story of the Mahars was a pure invention; and that accused No. 1 himself murdered the deceased. The charge, however, was that he abetted the murder of Baba by person or persons unknown; and as he fully admitted that he joined with the Mahars in an expedition which had for its object the murder of Baba there need be, said the Sessions Judge, no hesitation in convicting him of this minor offence. Accused No. 2 also made a statement, admitting the facts. He said accused No. 1 came to him in great agitation, took him to the bund where the body was lying in shallow water said that he had killed Baba; and after wrapping the body in a blanket, got accused No. 2 to lift the body on to the back of accused No. 1 and carried it away. Accused No. 2 was frightened and went straight home. Under section 114 of the Penal Code, accused No. 1 was to be deemed to have committed the murder himself. Mr. Walker passed the lesser sentence, as it was not improbable that there were extenuating circumstances. As regarded accused No. 2, his helping accused No. 1 to carry away the body, while legally punishable was conduct, which in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, involved no moral turpitude whatever and a light sentence only was called for. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to transportation for life, and No. 2 to three months' simple imprisonment. No. 2 did not appeal.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

DISCUSSION RENEWED.

MR. MEHTA TRIUMPHANT.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings. Mr. D. E. Wacha presided and there was a full attendance of members.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MANDVI KOLIWADA.

Urgency was asked for the consideration of a resolution having reference to a scheme for the opening out of Mandvi-Koliwada.

Urgency having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim moved that a committee be appointed to consider the desirability of the carrying out of the scheme and to report as early as possible to the Corporation on the matter.

The following notification issued to the members of the Corporation by the City Improvement Trust, was circulated :—"Pursuant to Section 27 (1) of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provision of Section 23 of the said Act, made a 'Scheme for the Improvement' of the area of which the following is a description :—All the lands and buildings (other than the property excepted below) which are within an area estimated to contain 36,238 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Mandvi-Koliwada, within the Mandvi-Koliwada Section of the B. Municipal Ward of the City of Bombay in the Island of Bombay of which area the following are the limits, viz. :—On and towards the North a portion of Essajee Hasajee Street, the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired, viz., properties bearing Ward Nos. 1473, 1474, 1475, 2004 and 1333 (1); a portion of Cazee Syed Street, the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired, viz., properties bearing Ward Nos. 1403 and 1264, a portion of Dongree Cooly Street; the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired, viz., properties bearing Ward Nos. 1141 (1), 1141 (2) and 1142, a portion of Mahomed Syed Mookerjee Street, and the boundary of a property which is not to be acquired, viz., property bearing Ward No., 1216."

COLABA RECLAMATION.

The consideration of the Colaba Reclamation scheme tendered for the Corporation's approval by the Improvement Trust, and reported upon by the Standing Committee of the Corporation was again resumed.

The proposition under discussion, moved a fortnight ago by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil was as follows :—That the report of the majority of the committee on the Colaba Reclamation scheme of the City Improvement Trust, be approved and adopted, and that the President be requested to forward to the Board for transmission to Government a representation in accordance therewith.

An amendment to the proposition moved on the same day by the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and seconded by Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey was as follows :—That the report be recorded and that the President be requested to intimate to Government through the City Improvement Trust that the Corporation approved of the scheme as received from the Trust.

The next week another amendment was moved by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and seconded by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji to the effect that the report be recorded and that the President be requested to intimate to Government through the Trust that the Corporation approves of the scheme as put forward by the Trust on the understanding that its execution would not delay in any way the carrying out of the scheme already notified by the Trust for the improvement of insanitary areas.

Dr. Cama was the first speaker and he was followed by

Dr. Saklatla who said what they had to consider was whether the scheme was essentially necessary for the sanitation of Bombay for which purpose alone the Improvement Trust Act was brought into existence. What the Improvement Trust existed for was to improve the sanitary condition of the City of Bombay. He challenged any of the Trustees or representatives of the Board to show that that particular scheme had anything to do with the improvement of the insanitary condition of Bombay generally or any particular part of Bombay. As long as the scheme failed to do that he held that it could not be entertained for a moment and that the Corporation must reject it. Several speakers had shown conclusively that if this scheme were carried out it would mean the blocking up of the only way by which fresh sea air entered the plague infected areas of the City. He admitted that the scheme might be financially a success, but as long as it was hygenically a failure, he was bound to oppose it.

SCHEMES OF THE PAST.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji was the next speaker. He spoke of the time when previous reclamation schemes had been proposed. Many people, he said, had never regained their financial position since that time. Not only that but many first class English firms ceased to exist, and their places were taken by foreigners. The experts who proposed the reclamation schemes in those days were perfectly honest. They thoroughly believed in the schemes for, in many cases, they put their all in them. But in spite of their honest beliefs the schemes failed. And then he continued, he wanted to know where all the great quantity of water that was to be turned away from Colaba was going to be placed. That water must find its way somewhere else. Where would it go? (Laughter) That quantity of water, he held, would wash away the shores of Mahim and the surrounding districts ("Oh, Oh") They might laugh, but they must remember that year by year the Mahim foreshore was being washed away. As this was an act of the City Trust, were they going to have another Act of Indemnity for those who lost their land as the results of the reclamation? And if they had to pay such indemnity, where would be their so called prospective profits? With great deference to their experts he did not know whether there was a single gentleman on the Board who had the slightest experience of reclamation schemes. He wished that the gentlemen who proposed the scheme would be good enough to carry it out at their own expense, provided that they could show that it would not have unhealthy results as far as the City of Bombay was concerned. The view held by the Trust was not the view of the Corporation, and if the four delegates of the Corporation on the Trust could not alter their view, he held that they ought to make way for others and retire (laughter). At any rate that was the opinion he humbly took of the situation. He considered that it was the only course that honourable men could adopt, and if the four delegates of the Corporation on the Trust were to calmly consider their position he felt sure they would agree with him. They were not justified in simply voicing their own views. It was their bounden duty to consult the Corporation and their own electors. At any rate he held that if they were not in harmony with their electors they ought to retire. The Trustees seemed to want to act according to the discarded principle to those that had much more should be given.

AN IDEAL SPOT.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram said that he was a member of the Committee and though he had no opportunity to be present at its final meeting and sign the report, yet he knew well that some of the members were prejudiced against the scheme from the very beginning. But in his opinion if there was one piece of land more than another which was fit for reclamation for the purpose of adding healthy building sites in the city, it was the Colaba reclamation, which would afford excellent accommodation to the city at a minimum cost. The profits derived from the scheme would be utilized in improving the insanitary parts of the city.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in supporting the scheme said that he fully appreciated the stubborn opposition of Mr. Hormusji to the scheme and he heartily sympathised with him. Mr. Hormusji had warned the Corporation against a scheme in which he had burnt his own fingers. Mr. Hormusji's argument was that because one or two reclamation schemes had proved a failure, no reclamation scheme would be successful and therefore the Corporation should have nothing to do with a scheme of that character. That argument did not appear to be a sound one. The Fort Trust had undertaken many reclamation schemes and they all proved successful. The opposition to the scheme was due to some misconceptions in regard to the functions of the Trust, which they had to perform under the provisions of the Act. It would be remembered that at the time the draft Bill was before the Committee of the Corporation, the provisions in the Act in regard to reclamation, were strongly opposed. There was at the time a feeling in the Corporation that they should have nothing to do with the reclamations, there being still some feeling of apprehension among the members with regard to the disastrous effects of the Back Bay scheme. In order to enable the Trust to improve the insanitary condition of the city it was thought that there should be more than one source of income and three sources of income were given to the Trust. The first source of income was the Municipal contribution of the two per cent. on the rateable value, the second source being the revenue derived from Government and Municipal lands which become vested under the Act in the Trust. The third source of income was the well thought out scheme of reclamation. So far as the Committee of the Corporation were concerned, they had before them all the facts and materials in regard to the particular reclamation schemes and a majority of them came to the conclusion that it was a desirable scheme. There was not much in the argument forwarded against the scheme that by undertaking the scheme other improvements and street schemes would suffer and that the buildings put up on the reclaimed site would prevent the westerly breeze from entering the congested parts of the city. He had been informed by experts that the sea breeze would not be obstructed by the scheme, which had been brought forward to increase the income of the Trust, so that they might be able to carry out the various improvements. It was contended by some of the members that if they approved of the present scheme there would be other reclamation schemes brought forward before them, but he assured the Corporation that there were no other reclamation schemes before the Trust at present. It was calculated that if this reclamation scheme was carried out, its income would be sufficient to cover the whole expenditure of the Nagpada scheme. The Corporation should consider the scheme on its own merits and adopt it if it was thought desirable. In his opinion the Corporation would be wise in recommending the sanction of the scheme to Government.

Mr. Haji Usuf was the next speaker. A big objection to the scheme, he said, had been that the land provided by the reclamation scheme would not be in a good position. What several members had said they should do was to provide for them. After their experience of the Chawls at Nagpada, which he admitted were not a success at first, his humble opinion was that if they really wanted to accommodate poor people they should provide better sites for the habitation of the rich so that their present dwellings could be used by the poor. The site which it was proposed to reclaim was the only site that they can get for the purpose.

MR. CUFFE'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Cuffe said that Mr. Hormusjee's remarks seemed to upset all one's preconceived ideas as to the action of water. They must not remember he went on, that in the last 35 years there had been great alterations in the City of Bombay. One had only to look round to see the differences that had come about, the differences in the very neighbourhood of the place which it was proposed to reclaim. The demand for land for building purposes in that neighbourhood had been phenomenal. But he held that the whole scheme ought to be looked at in a perfectly dispassionate manner. That did it concern the Corporation in the City Improvement Trust who lived in the houses that were to be built on the declared ground. Did it or did it not help the Trust to carry out their object? The Trust was at the present time engaged in the acquisition of properties and it was necessary for them to so develop their resources so that at the end of five or six years their resources would allow them to embark in work on a much larger scale for the improvement of the insanitary areas of Bombay. That, to his mind, was the only point that the Corporation was called upon to deal with. Members should bear in mind that if the scheme were successful it would result in considerable addition to their exchequer. The question for the Corporation to consider was whether it would or would not develop in a few years the means by which the Trust could carry out its primary object.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji in support of the scheme said that the gigantic failure of the Back Bay Scheme seemed to be weighing heavily on the minds of the members who were opposed to the present reclamation scheme. The Back Bay scheme had been undertaken in a fit of speculative fever and with complete disregard to its financial aspects. Bombay burnt its fingers in that scheme because it chose to play with the fire, which was then raging. But since that time other reclamation schemes of a similar character had been carried out successfully. The present scheme deserved the support of the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in replying to the debate said that the remark made by Sir Bhalchandra, that he (the speaker) possessed such eloquence that he could make a white thing look black and black thing white, was complimentary neither to the dignity of Sir Bhalchandra nor to that of the Corporation because if it means anything, it meant that the Corporation was not able to distinguish between right and wrong. Referring to the subject before them he said the question was not whether the scheme was financially sound or not, or that it was likely to contribute to the resources of the Trust so as to enable them to carry out other works of improvement. If that were the only consideration and if the scheme were financially successful, why did not Government themselves, he asked, reclaim these foreshores for years together even though they were in dire need of money? The consideration which prevented their committee from recommending the adoption of the scheme was that it was entirely premature, and it was justified in coming to that conclusion by the past inaction of the Government themselves in the matter. Another reason which prompted the Committee to decide against the scheme was that it was considered dangerous to allow more revenue to remain in the hands of the Trust than they now had, because it had been found from experience that the largeness of the resources at their command led them to promote most ambitious schemes of beautifying. Bombay rather than undertaking small and economical schemes of improving its insanitary areas, which was the primary object for which the Trust was created.

On a division the amendments of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna were lost, and Mr. Mehta's proposition was carried by 26 votes against 15.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

OUR Surat correspondent writes :—A Masonic dinner in honour of Mr. Moscardi, the District and Sessions Judge here, who is retiring from service next month, was given last Friday, when European gentlemen and ladies as also native gentlemen, present and past masons, attended. In all about 50 covers were laid. Mr. Mo-cardi was Rt. Worshipful Master of the Grand Lodge Hamilton, at Surat, during the past year.

The annual Masonic gathering to elect office bearers for the current year and to nominate brother Jamshed S. Sethna R. Worshipful Master for the year in the place of Mr. E. T. Moscardi was held yesterday evening when Mr. Wise and Mr. K. R. Cama came down specially from Bombay to perform the installation ceremony. Mr. J. S. Sethna is the Head Clerk to the Collector here.

Rs. 3,000 have been already subscribed through the efforts of Khan Bahadur Barjorji N. Vakil and Mr. J. P. Lakhia, from his city in aid of Her Excellency Lady Northcote's "Fancy Fete" to be held in Bombay in March next. His Holiness the Moltanji Saheb of the Borahs has subscribed Rs. 500 to the fund. This movement in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund in Surat is due mainly to the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Lely, C.S.I. who has requested Khan Bahadur Burjorji N. Vakil to take the lead in this matter.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S. the newly appointed Collector and District Magistrate received charge of his office on Monday last from Mr. J. A. G. Wales, the Acting Collector. Mr. Wales now holds charge of his old place as Assisant Collector in the Surat district.

A special meeting of the members of the Indian National Branch Association was held last Wednesday in the Municipal Hall under the

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAI MANJULABAI—January 20, at Nurrotumdas Mansion, Pedder Road, Bombay, the dearly beloved grand daughter of Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas and wife of Tolsidas Tribhuwandas Waghjee, aged 19 years after a short and sudden attack of enteric.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OLIVER—January 15, at 16, Sadder Street, Calcutta, to the Rev and Mrs (nee Lamonour) G W Oliver, a daughter.
WATSON—January 13, at Naraingunge, the wife of E A Watson, of a son.
WINGATE—January 7, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut-Col G Wingate, I S C, of a daughter.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1902.

ASPECTS OF BURMA.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the "Morning Post," who accompanied the Viceroy on some stages of his recent tour, complains, in an article written from Mandalay, of the deficiency of books wherefrom he or any other traveller or student, may read of Burma and its people. Though he searched Simla and Calcutta, the only volume of travel, dealing directly or indirectly with Burma was a little volume of travel on the Shan States, written so far back as 1888 by Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, and a book on Upper Burma, written by a missionary in 1892. The moral of which is that persons in want of literature must apply to Bombay where they will obtain whatever they want. It is dangerous to assume that other persons are as ignorant of a country as the special correspondent, suddenly despatched from one end of the world to the other. And it is there that so many mistakes have been made in the multifarious articles on Indian subjects which have flooded the home papers any time during the past few years. The "Morning Post's" correspondent is more scrupulous than some of his colleagues and frankly confesses that he had but forty-eight hours' acquaintance with the country when he wrote his article somewhat pretentiously headed "Aspects of Burma." Of that period of forty-eight hours, the bulk was spent in the train. But it had sufficed to teach him that there are no more flying fishes at Mandalay than there are at any other town which is three hundred and eighty-six miles by rail from the sea, that the "old Moulmein pagoda" has no more to do with the road to Mandalay than that at Chiu-Kiang or any other old pagoda. Another twelve hours' residence in the country might have taught him that official reports, are not, as he imagines "hidden away in Government archives, instead of being sold in the bookshops, as they ought to be in all well-regulated countries where newspaper correspondents have to travel at short notice." Every official report concerning India or Burma is procurable through a local bookseller with as much ease as a Book of Common Prayer or a Whitaker's Almanac, and a list of official agents is given inside every official publication that the reader may know where he can obtain the volume for the following year. As it was, however, his two days' experience taught him that by Burma is meant the Delta and Valley of the Irrawaddy, which, as everyone knows, is navigable for close on eight hundred miles for steamers from Rangoon to Bhamo, on the border of China; that the terms Upper and Lower Burma are geographically and ethnologically misleading, and have only a historical and, of course, an official meaning. Coming from India, he writes, with its seething millions of various and conflicting races, packed to the stifling point in the well-watered districts, and elsewhere under the constant shadow of impending famine, India, still the country of down-trodden, sodden races and fiercely unruly conquerors, not yet, after a century, welded into anything like a homogeneous nation under the beneficent rule of the British—coming from that vast and rather repellent smelting furnace into the peaceful sunlight of the Irrawaddy Valley is surely like coming into another Canaan.

Although the correspondent read but the two obsolete little books on Burma, it is remarkable how much he seems to have acquired from them. At the end of his single railway journey he tells us that the line was disappointing for a country which is rich enough to feed itself and to export in this year of grace upwards of a quarter of a million tons of rice to less fortunate parts of the world. It was built for the most part in a hurry, apparently very much on the cheap and at a time when engineers had not grasped the value of a standard gauge. Hence Burma, one of the richest provinces of the East, is saddled for all time with a metre gauge railway system. Where did he learn all this? Not from Mr. Younghusband's account of the Shan States, nor from the missionary's travels. Abnormal powers of observation are a special gift of the gods and a retentive memory is as good as a guide-book, if your informant happens to have been voracious. Mark the pretty bit of word painting, the writer gives us, of Burma at its best. The country looks its best, he says in the beginning of December, when the paddy fields are just ripening for harvest and the air is cool and the sky unclouded; but it is the people, and not merely the rich agricultural wealth of the country, that attract the eye, for at all events they are a people and not a conglomeration, and they have all the characteristics in appearance at least of a prosperous, happy, and self-respecting nation. . . . In the background and filling in the canvas is always the insouciant Burman with his gay clothes and his huge cigarette, who is, after all, the lord of the land under the King Emperor. He and his wife are as happy and cheerful as their counterparts in Japan, and their country is just as pretty and well kept now that the British have come to build railways and roads for them. Whether the correspondent has spent forty-eight hours or forty-eight years in the country he has learnt more concerning it than might have been expected of a man who was unable to find blue-books or yellow, brown books or red. What a wonderful co-voyageur he must have had. Not only did he learn all the mysteries of the metre gauge, but became familiar with the difficulties railway engineers have to contend with in providing against the ever-varying torrents from such a long parallel of hills in a tropical climate or any other climate where the rainfall is heavy and sudden, and actually heard whispers against the great Gokteik bridge "famous, not because of its size or structure, but like the Atbara bridge because unpatriotic British authorities had the effrontery to go to America when they could have procured a much more expensive and much less suitable article from the British manufacturers by writing a decade or so"—a very pretty sentiment to find expression in the columns of the conservative and protectionist "Morning Post."

We may expect some further disquisitions on the Burmese railways, so many correspondents travelled with the Viceroy and saw them at their best, so many others travelled directly afterwards and saw them at their worst. Those works, however, are so fully and fairly discussed by Mr. Nisbet in his "Burma, under British rule and Before"—a volume we have already reviewed at length and would commend to all and sundry—that very little additional light is likely to be thrown upon the subject by men of forty-eight hours' experience. As has been pointed out, Lord Curzon's tour through the country has done much to decide the points discussed by Mr. Nisbet, a writer by the way who suffers under the disadvantage of only having a trifling matter of a quarter of a century's intimate acquaintance with the country. Though only of a metre gauge, says Mr. Nisbet, the Burma railways are well suited to the present requirements of the country, and should easily cope with a much larger amount of traffic than they have yet been called upon to convey. The intimacy with the country, which Mr. Nisbet possesses, has already borne good fruit and the reasons he showed, for instance, against the construction of the Mandalay-Kunlon line, were those which led the Viceroy to condemn it as "midsummer madness." Because the railways are metre gauge, it does not necessarily follow that they are so for all time. One gauge and one only should have been maintained on all Indian Railways and would have been from the first, but for the cost and the necessity for laying down lines at the expense of a half-empty treasury, drained in all directions. The Great Western Railway in England was built a broad gauge line, but that was not for all time. There is said to be nothing an engineer cannot do and the attention of the Burma lines to standard gauge and the replacement of the Gokteik bridge by one capable of carrying heavier trains will not be found works of insuperable magnitude when the time comes. A reviewer in another of our London contemporaries, we notice, recommends Mr. Nisbet's book as a serious work, as one which may profitably be put in the hands of every young man, whether official or merchant, who intends to make his life's work in Burma. "It is one of the few on the subject which must be in the libraries of Indian politicians and may serve to correct the ideas of Burma acquired in a few days' residence there, during a winter tour in the East, or absorbed from fiction." It is also one which may be commended to the notice of special correspondents with ready pens.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.

THE success of canal irrigation where the country is adapted to its application is been abundantly proved by the results attained in the Punjab. The report of the operations of the Irrigation Department in that Province during last year shows that the success of the canals was greater than ever, the area of land receiving the benefit of irrigation being much larger than had previously been the case. Moreover, further land will be brought under assured cultivation by new schemes of irrigation which are about to be undertaken. The total extent of the area matured by the Punjab canals last year was over six million acres, and all the canals worked well. The Swat River, Bari Doab and Chenab canals irrigated record areas, and the extent of land benefited by the Sedhuai, Lower Sohag and Para works had only once been exceeded. The value of the crops thus raised is set down at Rs. 15,61,26,278. Yet, despite this assured return, many of the agriculturists permitted the irrigation rates to fall in arrears. The uncollected balance of occupiers' rates amounted to nearly twelve and three quarter lakhs. The Civil officers gave the explanation that recent scarcity and high prices in the Province made the collection of revenue difficult, but the Lieutenant-Governor very rightly declined to accept this explanation as satisfactory. Canal revenue, he pointed out, is for the most part assessed on an assured crop, while the scarcity must have given a certain market at high prices. The attention directed to the matter has resulted in the greater part of the arrears being recovered. The fact that there was any uncollected balance at all is of interest in view of the statements made before the Irrigation Commission in this Presidency on the subject of water rates. It would seem that no matter how successful irrigation works may be, or how light may be the water assessment, there will always be a disposition to hold back payment or to allege that the assessment is too high. The new work carried out in the Punjab during 1901 included the extension of the Bari Doab and Chenab Canals, and the completion of the Jhelum Canal. Considerable progress has been made generally with the work of the Irrigation Department of the Province, and there are now 16,345 miles of Government channels supplying moisture to the soil. A scheme for the irrigation of the Montgomery Bar by a canal from the Sutlej River has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The whole of the protective and productive works in the Province represent an invested capital of Rs. 11,42,92,537.

SHIP-BUILDING IN 1901.

THE ship-building trade in 1901, as we showed the other day, was exceedingly active, and the largest tonnage on record was turned out of British ship-building yards. In the private yards of the United Kingdom a total out-put of 1,732,765 tons was registered, and of this total 1,674,500, were steamers and 58,265 sailing ships. This is an increase of nearly 200,000 tons on the previous year. As showing the alteration in the naval programme of the Government, it may be mentioned that 145,850 tons of warships were turned out during the year. A number of large vessels were also built. The biggest steamer produced was the Celtic which has a tonnage of 20,904, but eleven steamers alone represent 136,577 tons, so that after deducting warships, tugs, etc., from the tonnage built these eleven steamers represent one-tenth of the total steam tonnage produced. At the end of September there were under construction 1,393,465 tons of steamers and 20,655 tons of sailing ships. The total amount of shipping removed from the Register during the year by losses and sales to foreigners was about 530,000 tons of steamers and 195,000 tons of sailing ships. It is quite evident that British ship-building yards are still well employed. Some yards have sufficient work to keep them busy for the whole of the year, and only in a few cases is the prospect less encouraging than it was last year. Ship-building abroad is also rapidly increasing, and it has more than trebled since 1895 when the production amounted to 267,193 tons. The feature of the year has been the development of combinations in businesses. America has been particularly active, too. Besides having purchased the Leyland Line, she has made substantial progress in ship-building on her own account. Germany has during the year built the fastest steamer afloat, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, of 15,000 tons gross, with a speed of 23·24 knots. Freights as a whole have declined during the year. The high price of coal has restricted export to the East, and this will perhaps continue for some time longer as coal still remains very dear.

THE HEBRIDES ISLANDS.

THE inhabitants of some of the islands of the outer Hebrides group have lately shown a disposition to resort to violence when they have any grievances real or imaginary, agrarian troubles being mainly responsible for this state of affairs. Another cause has, however, now arisen which is seriously exercising the minds of the Islanders and which threatens to lead to disturbances of a serious nature. According to a special cablegram to a Ceylon contemporary, the inhabitants of Lewis, the ancient home of the Torquil branch of the Macleods, are resorting to violence in their protest against the union of the free and United Churches of Scotland. As recently as October 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 535 in a house of 615 members. A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church who were opposed to the union still retain the title of the Free Church of Scotland, and it is to this sect that the majority of the Islanders belong. The agitation is almost certain to spread to the adjoining islands, and as religious differences are treated very seriously by the dour hardy Islanders, it behoves the authorities to act with the greatest circumspection in dealing with this delicate question.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY during his visit to the North-West Frontier in April will go to the Malakand and the Khyber, as well as to Peshawar.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Tientsin, (extra) which left Singapore on the 17th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday next, the 27th instant.

THE Conference of officers and principals of the Chiefs' Colleges, to consider the revision of the curriculum in these institutions, will assemble in Calcutta on the 27th instant.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 28th December 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 73,149 maunds with an increase of Rs. 26,361 in the earnings.

THE Conference which met in Calcutta a week or two ago to discuss the question of popularising currency notes in India, arrived at no definite conclusions. The various opinions recorded on the subject are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

COLONEL LUMSDEN proposes to raise a fresh contingent for South Africa, should numbers be forthcoming. The term of service to be 8 months or the duration of the war. Pay, at the rate of five shillings per day on embarkation and one shilling and two pence per day from enrolment in camp to embarkation date.

THE Panna Commission finally closed its sittings on Saturday. The Commissioners, in declaring the Commission adjourned sine die, said that they could not deliver their judgment on the accused until their report on the Maharaja was ready, but promised to give counsel on both sides due notice of the date on which they proposed pronouncing their decision.

THE obstructions on the Garden Reach thoroughfare have become the theme of gibes in the Calcutta theatres. At the leading circus on a big night recently Colonel Hicks announced that competitors for the jumping contest—an event which attracted most of the leading lights of the Calcutta sporting world—had braved the perils of the journey from Australia, South Africa and—Garden Reach.

IT is with extreme regret that we have to record the death of Bai Manjulabai, the grand-daughter of Mr. Hurkissondas Nurotumdas, the only child of his widowed daughter, Bai Naoulbai. This sad event deprives Mr. Hurkissondas of one of the few grandchildren still left to him, and his many friends will sympathise with him in his bereavement.

IT is not often that a University secures on its teaching staff so eminent a person as a chess champion. Owen's College, Manchester, has placed an assistant lectureship at the disposal of Dr. Lasker, the chess champion of the world. He has been invited by the local enthusiasts to become their instructor, so that the Lancashire people are killing two birds with one stone by retaining in their midst a chess champion and an accomplished mathematician. The greatest English chess players have not as a rule distinguished themselves in any other department of science. This is not, however, the case with the Continental masters. For instance, Tarrasch is a doctor in general practice, and Tschigorin is in the service of the Government at St. Petersburg. Emanuel Lasker received his training in the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Gottingen. His special study was mathematics, and he has published articles on "A certain class of curved lines," and on "Metrical relations" in "Nature," while his best paper, on the Geometrical Calculus, runs into quite a small treatise, occupying some 70 pages of the Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society. We cannot recall any famous chess player among those whose names have appeared in the lists of the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, with the exception of Mr. Gunston, who was fourth Wrangler in 1879, and who was probably the most brilliant and original of the players to whom Cambridge University can lay claim.

THE COSTLY COMMISSION.

OFFICERS' EXTRAVAGANT DRESS AND THEIR POOR PAY.

BY FREDERIC W. WALKER.

THE many changes which have taken place in connection with the British Army have invariably had a German pattern as a basis, a process of moulding which has become almost constitutional, writes Mr. F. W. Walker, in the "Express."

Changes in officers' dress are no exception, and the abolitionary mandate to which that level-headed soldier, Lieut.-General T. Kelly-Kenny, recently appended his signature, promises to give the Army officer a Germanised appearance for its main change, and one which will be received with mixed feelings by all except Service tailors.

I particularise the latter because a portion of their revenue has always sprung from official changes in dress which from time to time have drawn the sovereigns from the officers' pockets.

The new clothing orders, full details of which will soon be issued, will result in every officer being placed upon the street clothed in a frock-coat, with what is known as the new staff-pattern cap, which the irreverent call a glorified edition of Salvation headgear.

These two articles are essentially German, and as it is threatened that the frock-coat shall have a lancer front and brass buttons the change may be styled the passing of the officer from the serge jacket to Piccadilly kit. Not the least important fact in connection with the new dress is that its establishment will be followed by some sort of order to take it into general wear in place of so free a use of civilian clothes.

The change now about to be made is intended to save expense to officers, is which case it is hoped that the new garments will be comfortable, have real pockets, and be so sealed a pattern that one of them may actually be worn out before a new order makes it obsolete.

IN THE INFANTRY.

It is the infantry officer who will be benefited most on the score of expense, as the orders for the whole Service are being modelled on his least expensive outfit, and some of his present possessions others will have to buy. Although he will have to purchase a red sash and red leather sword slings and frock-coat, the average infantryman will save about £9 on his total kit, the present cost being about £43, and the new estimated cost about £34.

The universal mess dress will be the infantry pattern, with an open neck and expanse of white shirt front. It will be remembered that the War Office approached officers on the subject of swallow-tailed coats for mess, and it is believed that this idea was scotched by a facetious general, who sent in on his paper a suggestion that one tail should be red and the other green. At all events, nothing more was heard of the original suggestion.

A working dress is also being added, not of khaki, for which many thanks, but of a drab-green material, something after the manner of the Stohwasser cloth recently submitted.

But although there will be something of a general saving, the changes do not attack the expensive cavalry kit. Men are being promoted from the ranks into cavalry regiments, and unless they have a considerable private income they will fare badly. The Royals, Greys, 10th and 11th Hussars, 4th Dragoon Guards, and others cost a youngster nearly £200 for kit, while one particular regiment tops the list with £210! How can men of brains minus money ever hope to maintain a cavalry commission?

A £30 WAISTCOAT.

For instance the 10th Hussars and others wear expensive waistcoats, one in particular being scheduled at £30. Of what value is the abolition of a pair of gold-laced trousers against this extravagance? And there are plenty of other heavy incidentals which keep men out of the cavalry or send them in despair from the Service or to cheaper branches of it. Some of the best cavalrymen of the war have been Colonials, whose daily life fits them for the saddle, yet in several cases it is reported that they have declined cavalry commissions because of the expense involved in kit and daily living.

The Headquarters Staff may not have the courage to attack the exclusiveness of crack regiments, but if a sound Army is needed the closed door to everything save money and social rank must give way to the acceptance of the fittest. Of course the Household Troops are an exemption. They have laws onto themselves in the matter of dress which Parliament and not the War Office superintends; but apart from the personal guard let all and not a portion of extravagant clothing be abolished, and there will then not be so much need to curtail the number of courses to the mess dinner, or to decree how many days a week cold mutton and pickles shall serve.

It would be a bad day for the Army when the cultured in the land forsook its ranks; sensible dress will never drive this class away, but poor dinners will. To tuck a cheap meal under a £30 waistcoat is not the way to reduce officers' expenses. And the official who imagines that any mess economies will do it must have had more staff than regimental experience.

Many will regret the abolition of gold lace. It is urged that it wears splendidly, and keeps cloth in good shape. The average saving on this head will be about £3 per officer, and that is the chief merit but the change needs an extension. A frock-coat and a working dress should supplant more than red and blue serges, and why should the useless home helmet survive? Or the ten other things which go to millinerise a man and make him a gorgeous parrot? The general who saved the Army from swallow-tails deserves a public memorial, and as his wit proved the salvation of his fellows, might not his common sense be usefully employed in the critical examination of officers' dress?

QUESTION OF PAY.

But the question of pay is the paramount subject. Officers are shockingly paid in comparison to other professions, and their retiring allowance does not make it up to them. A subaltern gets 5s. 3d. a day, and in seven years he may reach the giddy height of 7s. 6d.! Take, then, his daily expenses, apart from kit. They are as follows:—

	s.	d.
Messing	4	0
Soldier servant, etc.	3	
General subscriptions	4	
Mess subscription	4	
Washing	4	
Cleaning, lights, repairs, etc.	6	
	6	0

Then he has a shilling's worth of incidentals, the cost of changing station, and personal items, which, without being absolutely indispensable, carry on the account well towards 10s.

The whole question of the position of the Army officer, feven with the extravagances vetoed, is one of pay—and pay only. The evolution from the days of Commission purchase is not complete, and the evil of expecting a youngster to live in the Army on ninety-odd pounds a year is but the survival of old times, when military life was a fashionable and easy calling for the leisured.

WE much regret to record the death, at Kodaikanal, from acute dysentery, of Miss Constance Dennett, Head Mistress of the Madras School of Music. Miss Dennett had been very seriously ill for some months, but it was hoped that a change to a cool climate might prove beneficial. The deceased lady was only 42 years of age. She had spent several years in India and had many friends in different parts of the country where she had held appointments. Her engagement with the Madras School of Music was to have terminated next May.

THE suggestion made recently that playwrights should treat the telephone as a subject for drama seems to have been a little after the fair. One of the most successful theatrical productions in the past month in Paris has been a short play called "An Telephone," in which an anxious and loving husband, absent only for a few days from home, comforts his lonely wife by talking to her on the telephone from where he is staying, a hundred miles away. She tells him she is alone in the house and is afraid a burglar is trying to get in. He tells her to take the pistol from the drawer in his desk. She says it is not there. The husband then, without being able to do anything to help her hears his wife being killed, as he listens with the receiver to his ear.

...AMS.

...GENCY.]

...AFRICA.

...DUPED.

...ER'S TRIAL.

...DERS BANISHED.

...NG NEAR GRIQUATOWN.

...BAYONET CHARGE.

THE BOERS DEMORALISED.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Boer Commandant Scheepers was shot on the 18th inst., in conformity with the sentence passed on him.

The trial of Kritzinger begins next week.

The banishment of twenty-three more Boer leaders has been promulgated.

Major Whitehead, of the Munster Fusiliers, and four men have been killed and five wounded, while carrying a Boer position with the bayonet near Griquatown.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

A "Times" telegram from Pretoria says the Boers in the Eastern Transvaal are demoralised by the recent captures.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

January 13—Near Griquatown :—Killed, Major Whitehead, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers. At Tygerskloof—Killed, No. 4903 Pte. William Hindle, 1st Black Watch.

January 17—At Dricksil :—Wounded slightly, Captain C. H. Fitzgerald, Imperial Yeomanry.

January 18—At Mooiriver :—Dangerously ill of enteric, No. 3904 Pte. A. Birker, 20th Hussars and No. 3788 Sergeant H. Harker, 5th Dragoons.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANTI-CHRISTIAN OUTBREAKS IN CHINA.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

A French missionary has been murdered at Nanhuing, 250 miles to the north-west of Canton.

THE AMERICAN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

PANAMA CO.'S OFFER FAVOURED.

The American Canal Commission has presented a supplementary report favouring the acceptance of the Panama Company's offer.

THE VALUE OF UGANDA.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Sir George Goldie, in a letter to the "Times" is strongly impressed with the vast superiority of the Uganda over similar railways elsewhere, and points out the advantages of the healthy zone for white settlers. He warns the people of Mombassa that when a large proporti... of the railway officials and workmen have left East Africa, that there is likely to be a period of depression in Mombassa.

THE PERSIAN GULF QUESTION.

The "Morning Post" in a telegram from Bushire states that there are three warships at Koweyt, and trenches have been dug round the place. Also that a Turkish battalion has marched from Busreh to the confines of Koweyt, despite the assurances at Constantinople Turkish Officials do not intend to abandon Turkish suzerainty at Koweyt.

BRITISH SHIP-BUILDING.

The ships built in Great Britain in 1901 show that the tonnage amounts to 1,524,739 tons which is 82,000 above the year 1900 which was the previous record.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 10th inst., left here for Bombay at 6 p.m., to-day.

TROOPS FROM INDIA FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

SIX THOUSAND MEN GOING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

The drafts from British battalions in India which are being sent to South Africa will give a total in all of from six thousand to seven thousand men. ... embarkation one British officer accompanying the contingent from each regiment.

The drafts for South Africa proceed in three batches, leaving Bombay on the 3rd February, 17th February, and first week in March respectively, every British regiment in India being represented by a detachment of some kind under an officer.

LATER.

It appears that the six thousand men who are being sent from India to South Africa are not of the nature of reinforcement for Lord Kitchener, but only to replace an equivalent number of young soldiers who are coming to India from the seat of war. The quota contributed by each regiment comprises only men who, but for the existence of a state of war in the British Empire, would be time-expired and the officers who accompany them only go as far as ports in South Africa, where relieving drafts are to be picked up and taken back by them to India. This arrangement does not therefore give Lord Kitchener one man more or India one less than at present, but will prevent dislocation in India, when the war ends and all time-expired men have to be sent home.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LORD CURZON'S SUCCESS.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 19th, says :—Sir Edgar Vincent, in seconding the vote on the address in the Commons, eulogized the success achieved in India by Lord Curzon, who had exhibited a rare combination of temperament and intellect.

RANJITSINGHJI COMING TO INDIA.

Prince Ranjitsinghji has started for India.

THE IRISH-BOER M. P.

WARRANT FOR HIS ARREST.

The warrant for the arrest of Colonel Lynch, member for Galway, will be executed in the event of his coming to England to take his seat in the House of Commons.

THE CASE OF DR. KRAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

Dr. Krause, before sentence was pronounced on Saturday, denied that murder had ever entered his head when he wrote the letters. The court was crowded with sympathisers and others.

DUTCH PREMIER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

IS IT PEACE?

The Dutch Premier has just paid a hurried visit to England. Speculation is rife regarding its object.

THE CHAITANYA LIBRARY MEETING.

SUGGESTION BY GENERAL PATTERSON.

Speaking at a meeting of the Chaitanya Library, here to-day, at which Sir Edward Law presided, General Patterson, United States Consul-General here, said that as a means of increasing trade between the United States and India, he had suggested to the American Department of the State that a Museum and Sale Warehouse should be established in Calcutta with samples of American manufactures under a business manager, who should arrange for purchasers to have the goods shipped to them direct. He also drew attention to the purchase and exposition to be opened at St. Louis, Missouri in May 1903, at which he hoped Indian goods would be well represented.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE.

It is understood that one Additional Judge is not unlikely to be added to the Calcutta High Court Bench.

THE CORONATION.

All Caskets and Addresses from public bodies in India in connection with the Coronation in England will be presented through the Government of India.

THE COMMONS AND THE WAR.

RADICAL AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

A special telegram to the "Englishman" from London states that so far the debate on the address has dragged its length along unmarked by any striking incident. The Liberals, however, are pulling themselves together, and an amendment to the address is to be moved to-morrow in due form by Mr. Frederick Cawley, Radical Member for the Prestwich Division of N. E. Lancashire. The amendment has been carefully drafted with a view to securing the support of the Liberal Imperialists.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN GERMANY.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

FEELING IN NEW ZEALAND.

In the course of Friday's debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour made an interesting statement with reference to the attitude the Government had taken upon the Chamberlain-Bulow controversy. Government, said the First Lord of the Treasury, does not consider it necessary to say anything with a view to withdrawing the qualifying remarks made by Mr. Chamberlain at Edinburgh.

In New Zealand the episode has aroused at least as much enthusiasm as elsewhere in British territory. A monster meeting was held at Wellington on Friday, at which it was resolved to put on record its appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain's complete refutation of the foreign slanderers of the British Army. The Premier (Mr. Seddon) said that no man in the Empire more truly represented British feeling and sentiment at the present moment than Mr. Chamberlain. This remark was greeted with loud cheers. The Chief Justice of the Colony also spoke.

BOTHA'S THREAT OF CONFISCATION.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The latest news from the seat of war is somewhat less satisfactory. Whether urged by desperation or encouraged by De Wet's recent successes, General Botha has struck out in a new direction.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that he has been obliged to adopt certain measures of concentration in the Eastern Transvaal owing to an extraordinary proclamation by General Botha, who threatens to confiscate all the property of inhabitants and leave whole families shelterless upon the veldt during the fast approaching winter, if the men belonging to them refuse to enrol themselves under his commandos.

In view of the panic to which these menaces of the Boer generalissimo have given rise, Lord Kitchener proposes, as he describes it, to "sweep the inhabitants of certain districts into the protection of the British lines." It is hoped that these steps will prove effectual in counteracting the threats of Botha.

KHANDESH NOTES.

Our Khandesh correspondent writes :—Dhulia is very quiet just now, in fact the whole European population is in the districts, and Khandesh is so large, that district officers seldom find it convenient to come in to headquarters.

Mr. R. B. Stewart lately came out from home to be Collector, and Messrs. Simox and Monie came from the Deccan to be assistant collectors. One of the charges is also lately given to one of the new Provincial Service men, Mr. Nanjooti. The condition of most parts of the district is fair. In the west, however, a great deal of damage is being done by rats. These animals have appeared in countless numbers in Nandurbar, Taloda and Shahada talukas, and are already penetrating into Pimpalner. They ruin large fields in a night, and are particularly fond of wheat. They gnaw through the haulin at the ground level, and pull the whole plant down, when they bite off the ear and carry it into their holes. If the holes be dug up, large granaries can be found. In fact when the rice crop was ripening, many poor people made their living by digging up the rat holes, and eating the rats' stores. The man who will suggest an efficient wholesale rat poison will be a public benefactor.

Mr. Luck, our D. S. P., bagged two panthers in the Christmas holidays.

THE DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

The following notification has been issued by the General Department, Bombay Secretariat :—In the list of Hindu holidays published in Government Notification No. 156, dated the 8th January 1902, printed at page 25 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 9th January, Part I, the following words should be added :—"Divali—will be notified hereafter."

THE PANNA COMMISSION.

CLOSE OF THE INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 19.

Mr. Colvin continued his address before the Panna Commission on Thursday, and concluded it on Friday.

In summing up, he went over the various heads of his arguments, and asked the Commission not to allow suspicions to take the place of evidence in their minds, unless they got circumstances or a group of circumstances to which one, and only one, meaning could be given. It was not safe to convict on that. There was no evidence of instigation beyond that of Jugal Kram Kandi, and he was a witness who had to stand or fall by himself. No subsequent events could be referred to to support what he said.

Mr. Chamier said, speaking for himself, he was not prepared to act on the evidence of Jugal. But that did not dispose of the case. It was, of course, open to the Commission to reject the story of instigation set forth by Jugal, and to find that there was some other form of instigation.

Mr. Colvin inquired if it was open to the Commission to do this even without evidence.

Mr. Tucker replied : The Commission had facts and had to draw their inferences. That was their difficulty.

Mr. Chamier said : Suppose we came to the conclusion that the Maharaja did all he is said to have done, because he thought Kamal Kuer was concerned in the death of Rao Raja ; that would not make the case against her, but it would release him. If that were the true explanation of his conduct, I do not suppose a man in his position would admit it, as he would say to himself, if he admitted it he would lose his kingdom.

Mr. Wallach rose to reply at 3-45 p.m. He said that out of a hundred witnesses examined in the preliminary enquiry, about fifty had been examined before the Commission. The defence alleged a huge conspiracy against the Maharaja, and there must be some master-mind which had worked out that conspiracy. No attempt had been made to show whose was the master-mind. In order to see how the case was worked out, it was necessary to go back to the enquiry. It would be seen that statements made to the Agency Surgeon on the 30th June, showed that the case which subsequently was that now put forward by Sri Nath was not in league with Rao Rani's faction, as he would not have deposed before the Agency Surgeon in the way he did. After that the Darbar had full power up to the 11th July, when the Political Agent came. The latter did not come to enquire into the part played by the Maharaja in the death of Rao Raja, but to enquire into the cause of the latter's death. There was nothing to show that the Political Agent suspected the Maharaja. Incidents were brought to the notice of the Political Agent, which acquired significance in October. The incident of meat going to the Palace was one of these facts. That this incident does not appear in the statements of witnesses examined by the Political Agent, shows that its importance was not then appreciated by the Political Agent, whose mind had not been directed against his Highness. After the Political Agent's departure, the Rao Ranis and their relatives and the doctor left for Nowgong. Sirdar Dial Singh was left in Panna (by Captain Beville, and he worked under Mr. Sharpe when that gentlemen took up the enquiry. It could not be suggested that Dial Singh worked out a false case and was able to get the State officials to depose against the Maharaja. His Highness seemed to have ruled with a fairly easy hand, and it was not likely that people would come forward to depose falsely against him. Various witnesses were referred to, to show there was no reason why they should bear false testimony against their Maharaja.

Mr. Chamier interrupting said : We must tell you we have heard the evidence and what Mr. Colvin had to say about it and are satisfied that the Rao Raja was poisoned by Shambu, and we fleel we cannot accept the suggestion that the meat and the vomit have been tampered with. You need not go into this part of the case or if you do, you can treat it lightly. Would you tell us what is the motive you allege for the crime.

Mr. Wallach replied : The Maharaja at one time desired to marry this woman, or to have the ceremony in which he could proclaim she was his wife, and the child to be born to him was his legitimate heir. He contemplated some sort of ceremony on her return from Allahabad, which would enable him to say this. At one time he may have intended to go so far as to have the marriage, but I do not go definitely into the nature of the ceremony. I shall show that he did speak of, and consider the marriage he could, as the Sovereign does many things to which the Pandits would raise no objection, though, according to Hindu Law, no marriage could take place.

Mr. Chamier remarked that it was clear the Maharaja contemplated something, but what that was is somewhat mysterious.

Mr. Wallach continuing said : The Rao Raja was the only one who could stand in the way of the Maharaja.

In reply to a question, Counsel said he did not suggest that the Maharaja knew what the Rao Raja was doing, but that he would, from his experience o what the Rao Raja had done in the matter of Fida Ali realise that the Rao Raja would take action over this projected marriage, and therefore he would take steps to remove the Rao Raja, whose personal interests were at stake.

After some further discussion, Mr. Chamier remarked : We believe that in the ordinary sense there was motive, but it would require a very strong motive to lead a man like the Maharaja to enter into a conspiracy to murder, you must admit Kamalr Kuer had a stronger motive than the Maharaja.

The proceedings were adjourned at this stage.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

It has been decided to admit three more officers making twenty in all, at the next Indian Medical Service Examination in England.

Provision is being made in the home estimates for the ensuing year of three lakhs of rupees for machinery for the new gun carriage factory at Jubbalpore ; of 4 1-2 lakhs for ammunition for heavy coast defence guns in India ; of Rs. 18,900 for increasing the strength of the Indian Army Nursing Service, and also of 6 3-4 lakhs in the home, besides Rs. 25,000 in the Indian estimates, to enable the construction and equipment of the new Rifle Factory at Ishapore, to be proceeded with.

India is now supplying quinine to South Africa, an order for 300 pounds of this drug having been placed with the Government quinologist, Seebpore.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a railway from the Malakwan, N.-W. Railway, to the Karana Hills.

Revised estimates amounting to Rs. 1,91,007 are sanctioned for constructing a new Mounted Infantry School at Poona.

It has been decided to transfer to Lieut.-Generals of Commands the settlement of the more ordinary cases concerning the grant of wound and injury pensions to followers.

Colonel Duff has taken charge of the camp office of the Adjutant-General's Department at Fort William while the Commander-in-Chief is on tour.

Brigadier-General W. Halies vacates the command of the Allahabad District on Friday on attaining the age limit. The command of the District devolves upon Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. B. Doane until the arrival of Colonel H. A. Abbott.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A still morning with the real cold weather nip in the air found a field of about forty eager sportsmen, including four ladies awaiting the advent of the Master at the Jackal Club. As the dusk brightened into day, the familiar red coats with the best pack in Asia were seen making their way down on to the flat below the white tents of the Club, and no time was lost in drawing the covert to the right, where a belated jack was soon discovered and in five minutes we were bowling along straight for Sahar. The quarry, however, seemed to change his mind and swinging left handed, he headed straight for the Railway, but before reaching it, he again altered his course and took us straight up to Sahar Hill over which we streamed. From there he swung right-handed over the paddy fields and across the pipe until we reached the big nullah and it looked as though we would go straight away over the Backwater to Powai or Vehar. Before reaching it, however, he again turned to the right and recrossing the nullah made a complete circle and probably would have again made for the hills had not some too eager sportsmen headed the hounds which enabled our friend to give them the slip. The Master cast round apparently without success and some desultory hunting ensued and it looked as though master Jack had saved his brush. However, soon a welcome whimper from the leading hounds announced that they had once more got on his track, and after some ten minutes slow hunting my gentleman was discovered lying up in a kitchen garden not far from Marole church from which he was quickly dislodged, and his obsequies performed amid the delighted who-hoops of the field. The day being yet young, the Master decided to draw the Sahar coverts which rarely fail to show sport and to-day was no exception. This time it was soon clear we had got on to a straight-backed jack that knew his own mind and away we went straight for the Andheri-Coorla Cross Road straight up the Marole Valley over some of the best going the country has to offer. The pace was excellent and the going good, but the wily one got into the thick undergrowth among the Marole Hills, and it being then very late and hounds having had a very hard morning, it was decided to call them off, and we all went home after as good a morning's sport as any man can wish to see. There may be better hunting to be had East of Suez than this, but if so, it has yet to be heard of by

JORROCKS.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. POMONE.

H. M. S. Pomone, Captain E. A. Simons, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Muscat, which port she left on 16th January.

The Pomone has returned to Bombay from the Persian Gulf owing to thirty-five cases of beri-beri having occurred amongst her crew. Lieutenant G. B. Hand, of the Pomone, who was suffering from beri-beri, was removed yesterday to the European General Hospital for treatment. Eleven of the crew were also taken to St. George's Hospital. The other cases were removed to the Colaba Hospital. The whole of the ship's crew will be removed to the Alfred Sailors' Home, and the Pomone will be thoroughly disinfected. The Pomone was relieved by H.M.S. Fox, which arrived at Koweit on Thursday, the 9th instant. On the arrival of the Fox Captain E. A. Simons of the Pomone handed over charge of the duties of Senior Naval Officer in charge to Captain Fred S. Pelham of the Fox. When the Pomone left Koweit everything was quiet. It is believed that Bin Rasheid has gone to his native country (Safa) owing to having lost the major portion of his own men, for want of food, while his horses and camels were starving. The Sheik had discontinued hoisting the Turkish flag and had replaced it with his own.

H. M. S. Perseus, Redbreast and Sphinx were stationed at Koweit. The Turkish man-of-war which was at Fao was not observed by the Pomone, but she saw the Russian cruiser Varyag which recently left Karachi on her way to Colombo. The Fox which left Bombay recently with guns, did not land them at Koweit, but should any disturbance occur the guns will be shipped on to Arab vessels. The Pomone also called at Bushire and Muscat and at the latter port she took in coal. When she called at Muscat the Lapwing, which is stationed there for the present, was out of port.

The Pomone will enter the Government Wet Basin to-day, when the men will be sent to the Sailors' Home and the vessel will be thoroughly disinfected. Her future movements are at present unknown.

AN AUSTRALIAN PIANIST IN BOMBAY.

Mr. David Cope, junior, who is described as Australia's greatest pianist and composer has arrived in Bombay, and will give a series of recitals of classical and popular music. Mr. Cope has visited several places in India where his performances have met with the greatest appreciation. He is the first Australian pianist to go on tour outside the Southern Colonies and he is visiting India en route to England. He has had considerable experience and achieved distinction as a conductor and a concert meiter in Australia. He was associated for five years with Mr. Robert Brough, the well known actor, and for a number of years with Messrs. Williamson and Musgrove, the well known Colonial entrepeneurs. He was for three years conductor and manager of the Sydney Opera Society, and directed a number of Comic Opera companies. The entertainment he provides is unique and has received great praise from the press and from among others, Sir Mackworth Young, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Mr. Cope hopes to give performances at the clubs and at private entertainments and later on will give public performances in which he will be assisted by a well-known local vocalist. He will also give several school matinees and for the benefit of musical students will give a special performance when his programme will largely consist of the test pieces set in the Trinity College Musical Examinations. His business arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE ON BOARD H. M. S. HIGHFLYER.

H. E. the Governor, Lord Northcote, accompanied by his Military Secretary and A.-D.-C., visited H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board the Flagship Highflyer, yesterday, at noon. On His Excellency leaving the vessel a salute of 21 guns was fired in his honour.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have received a telegram from the head office at Hongkong, stating that, subject to audit, the dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1901 will be £1-10-0 per share in addition to which a bonus of £0-10-0 per share will also be paid. Five lakhs of dollars are carried to reserve, two lakhs of dollars written off to property account, and fourteen and-a-quarter lakhs of dollars carried forward to next account. This makes a total dividend for 1901 of £3-10-0 per share equal to a return of 28 per cent. on the par value.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS COMING.

Col. Hicks, representative of Harmston's Circus has arrived to arrange for the opening of the famous show that has been performing in Calcutta with great success during the season. They bring a new company and the Calcutta press speak in eulogistic terms of the present performance. On Friday evening, the 17th inst., they were accorded the Viceregal patronage which speaks volumes in their praise.

THE SEE OF CALCUTTA.

The "Times of Ceylon" says there is no truth whatever in the statement that the Bishop of Colombo had refused the Bishopric of Calcutta. Not only has his lordship the Bishop of Colombo not refused the See of Calcutta but no offer of the same has been made to him.

THE FAR EAST.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN CHINESE OUTBREAK.

MISSIONARIES ATTACKED.

A Shanghai despatch dated January 2, states that serious anti-Christian disturbances are reported from Ting Yuen-hsien, Kansuh. A number of missionaries and natives have been attacked and wounded, the mission property destroyed, and chapels robbed. The death is reported of one European missionary and four natives. Imperial edicts have been issued ordering the summary decapitation of all the assailants of these people. It is stated in the edict that, if the officials do not capture the guilty parties within a certain time, they will be deprived of office for ever. The Viceroy is ordered to indemnify the relatives of the deceased immediately.

THE CUSTOMS AT CANTON.

SIR E. SATOW'S DEMAND.

Sir E. Satow, the British Minister at Peking, has approached the Chinese Government with a demand that the Native Customs authorities at Canton shall hand over their duties to the Imperial Maritime Customs authorities, as stipulated in the Protocol, and as has been done at all the other Treaty Ports by the native authorities.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

I learn from a most reliable source says the Peking correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" writing on Dec. 23, that the following is the present position of the negotiations as to Manchuria, which were opened on Friday between the Peace Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Wang Wen-shao, and the Russian Minister. The Russian Minister said that there was no need for further discussion of the Convention, the terms of which had been already settled with Li Hung-chang, and he must insist that the Peace Plenipotentiaries should at once accept it as it stands. They answered that they are not very well acquainted with the details of the previous negotiations, and as Li Hung-chang was dead, they did not feel bound to accept the Convention as it stands, but must demand the re-opening of negotiations. The matter could not be settled on the spot, and the conference was ended, the Plenipotentiaries promising to write to the Russian minister, after they had re-considered the question. Wang Wen-shao's desire is to abandon the terms arranged by Li Hung-chang, but he is afraid that China will be helpless if any disastrous consequences follow her rejection of the Convention, and he seems inclined, if no other course can be found, to yield to the Russian Minister's demands, with the modification of a few points which are most unfavourable to China.

THANKING THE GODS.

The following translation of an Imperial Edict, issued at Yikou, Honan, is taken from the "N.-C. Daily News" :—A decree in the name of the Empress Dowager expressing gratitude to the dragon and other river gods of the Yellow River at Liuyuan who, when the Imperial barges crossed over the river at Liuyuan on the 14th instant, when the Court left K'aifeng for Peking, vouchsafed calm weather and a river as smooth as glass. The Empress Dowager, therefore, desires to show her thankfulness to the river gods by bestowing an extra honorific title on them and hereby commands the Board of Rites to determine the most appropriate title to commemorate the occasion. To the boatmen of the Imperial barges and others in charge of the arrangements at the Yellow River, the sum of Tls. 2,500 is ordered to be distributed as a reward for their vigilance and care.

GREAT FIRE IN HONAM.

A serious fire broke out in Honam resulting in the destruction of two to three hundred houses. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, as is always the case after a long drought in this land of effete fire engines. It is supposed that there was some loss of life, but the exact number has not yet been ascertained. The bulk of the damage is covered by insurances policies held in various Chinese companies, With a view to preventing the spread of fires a series of precautionary orders have been issued by the officials. The great difficulty is to obtain a sufficient supply of water. Hydrants are few, the engines are antiquated machines worked by hand, and the hoses always leak. All shopkeepers are therefore to provide themselves with two large wooden buckets. These are to be kept full of water and to hang in a conspicuous and convenient place. In the event of fire they are to be at the disposal of the fire brigade. They are to bear the sign of the shop inscribed upon them, and any shopkeeper who fails to comply with this order is to be fined.

PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITY.

The Board of Revenue has just sent a circular round to the Viceroys and Governors of the different provinces to the following effect. According to the stipulations of the Peace Protocol, concerning the war indemnity, all the foreign Powers concerned, will appoint themanagers of their banks at Shanghai to receive the monthly instalments from China for them. The 22nd of the 12th moon, this year, (January 1, 1902) will be the date on which the first monthly instalment is due, According to a statement, furnished by Sir Robert Hart, China will have to pay Tls. 4,620,000 for each monthly instalment. The Authorities of each province must divide into twelve equal portions the annual contribution which the province has been ordered to make, and send the first portion to the Shanghai Taotai, before the 20th of the 12th moon (31st December 1901.) With regard to the request made by the authorities of some provinces that their contributions be reduced and the date for remitting the first payment to Shanghai be postponed, the Government cannot see its way to acceding to such an entreaty. Therefore the amounts, at first fixed, will have to be adhered to, and the different payments punctually sent to Shanghai at the dates appointed.

THREATENED DECAPITATION OF TUNG FUH-HSIANG.

It is reported that an Edict is expected ordering the decapitation of Tung Fuh-hsiang, as demanded by the Foreign Ministers, for his share in the Boxer troubles.

JEALOUSY OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

A Peking dispatch reports that certain Hanlins, jealous of the success of the Peking Industrial School, established some months ago by the enlightened and liberal-minded Hanlin Huang Sze-yung, have denounced to the Throne the latter on certain charges, and that an official named Hsu has been appointed to make secret investigations threatened.

EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

It is stated from K'aifeng that the intrinsic value at a moderate computation of the presents sent from all parts of the Empire to the Empress-Dowager on the occasion of her birthday anniversary on the 20th November amounted to over two million and a half taels. Amongst these gifts were those presented by the octogenarian Marshal Sung Ch'ing (whose Corps composes a portion of the Imperial guards accompanying the Court), consisting of a superb full dinner service of pure solid silver, weighing nearly 2,000 ounces, beautifully chased. In addition to these were two solid Buddhas of pure gold weighing 100 ounces each.

REVIVAL OF TRADE AT TIENTSIN.

Never in the best days in Tientsin has such a rush been witnessed as has been seen in the port during the last four or five weeks. Undoubtedly the fall in silver has been the prime factor in the filip to export which has wrought such wonders, and which has so unexpectedly brought about a general revival in Tientsin trade. Nature in her meteorological aspect has done all she can to oppose the movement, for never in the history of the port has such a run of adverse weather been known. An importer told me the other day that he knew of cargo which had arrived for him at the Bar on the 10th of November which was not delivered on 12th December. I did not venture to hint (writes the correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News") that the delivery might be still further delayed till the Greek Kalends, for not only has Nature acted scurvily in sending a succession of worthless tides, but rascality has assumed colossal dimensions at Taku, and vast quantities of cargo are stolen by organised thieves. This robbery is on such a scale as to threaten to implair the trade altogether. In addition to large quantities of piece goods there has been an unprecedented shipment of rice inwards, for this time of the year ; but truly every from of export and import seems to be on the boom. The peanuts are going south in fleets rather than steamers.

ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE.

The statement showing the number of doses of Plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, the 17th January :—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	Bombay Presidency.	
15th Jan	...Bombay, Laboratory Office	4
	Punjab.	
15th Jan	...Lahore, Civil Surgeon	1,503
	Jammu (Kashmir)	
15th Jan	...Chief Medical Officer	2,505
	North-West ern Provinces.	
16th Jan	...Gorakapur, Civil Surgeon	100
	Allahabad.	
18th Jan	...Capt Fullerton, I M S on Plague Duty	504
	Total sent out during the week under report	4,617
	Total sent out since 1st January 1901, in addition to above	1,331
	Total Sent up to December 1901	24,99,680
	Grand Total	24,95,628

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LAST YEAR'S TRADE.

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The first year of the nineteenth century found Great Britain engaged in a gigantic war of which both the chief belligerents were becoming weary and which was to be succeeded in the early months of the second year—the Peace of Amiens was concluded in March, 1803—by what proved to be a merely temporary cessation of hostilities. Yet it was a year of expanding exports and imports, of rapidly increasing wealth, and of general prosperity. That was a period of expanding currency owing to the suspension of specie payments. The declared value of the exports in 1801 was £39,730,659, as against £36,929,007 in 1800 and £35,903,851 in 1799 ; and the official value of the imports (the only value recorded) was £30,435,268, as against £28,257,781 in 1800 and £24,066,700 in 1799. The first year of the twentieth century also closes under the influence of expectations of the early termination of a very costly war by a peace which, we may at least hope, will be of a permanent character ; a war which, whatever may be the opinions held as to its necessity or otherwise, has certainly become tedious. The present war, however, is one which has tended to contract rather than expand the currency, and the year which closes to-day has been a year of contracting rather than expanding trade, of falling rather than rising prices and of diminished profits. Nevertheless—though the present year has been characterised by some extremely pessimistic utterances concerning the position and prospects of British industry and trade, and though it has undoubtedly witnessed something of a set-back in the revival which, beginning about 1897-8, seemed, at the time, to have developed persistent force in 1899, and, so far as the statistics indicate, apparently culminated last year—1901 has been very far from deserving the character of a period of extreme depression such as was experienced during the first half of the decade. It will of course be ever memorable as the year which saw the close of the long and beneficent reign of Queen Victoria. To some extent undoubtedly the home trade was influenced by the blow ; the sudden rush into mourning habiliments by all classes, a spontaneous expression of the deep grief of the people which has not been even approximately paralleled since the death of the Princess Charlotte in 1817, gave a stimulous to particular branches of the wholesale and retail trades ; but later on the activity of the drapery trade which the exceptionally fine and protracted summer would otherwise have induced was proportionately checked. With this exception the past year has had a somewhat humdrum character, and its trade throughout has been of what is described as a hand-to-mouth rather than a speculative nature.

In singular contrast to 1900—with its disasters and successes in South Africa, a terrible famine in India, the war in China and its attendant and far-reaching possibilities, its West African disturbances, its general elections in this country and the United States, the great rise in the cost of iron and coal, widespread popular excitement on the Continent, and especially in Germany and France, respecting the war, and the continued suspension of the Transvaal gold output,—1901 has rather brought the removal of causes of anxiety than been a period of continued excitement. Though the rainfall in India has not been all that could be desired, and famine conditions have not entirely disappeared there, yet, in comparison with its predecessor, 1901 has been a year of recuperation and good promise in India. In China a settlement has been arrived at which justifies hopes that a new impulse to progress in that vast Empire has been given, and though floods in the summer months have retarded trade revival, the tariff question seems in a fair way to amicable settlement with the minimum of disturbance to trade and an improvement in the financial position of the Government as a result, which latter ought to make substantial economic progress in China more than ever practicable, and therefore probable. A very remarkable feature of the past year has been the financial and industrial crisis in Germany, which has apparently resulted in a revival of the Protectionist spirit. It is not long since industrial and commercial progress in Germany, and also in the United States, were the favourite illustrations of the—principally non-commercial—alarmists who are never weary of asserting the competitive decadence of British industry and trade and of covertly advising a resort to fiscal retaliation and reciprocity agreements as a means of self-preservation. Yet though in this country we have had to bear the burden of enhanced taxation in order to meet the expenses of an extremely burdensome war, we have continued singularly free from financial embarrassments, lack of employment, and anything approximating serious commercial depression. It is in Germany that the adverse economic consequences of the disturbances in China and of the hostilities in South Africa have been most severely felt ; and financial collapse and commercial and industrial depression have been conspicuous.

In the United States, for various reasons, the year has undoubtedly been one of abounding and very remarkable prosperity. But the course of the exchanges and the recent exports of gold from America have scarcely indicated that we have been impoverished by the prosperity of the Americans, and as the year closes it is in the United States that financial anxiety is being displaced and that a desire for the attainment of more liberal conditions of foreign trade by the removal of tariff barriers is most pronounced. It is further remarkable that it is the most competitive industry of the United States, the cotton manufacturing industry, which has felt the adverse influences of the past two years. Observant students of the broad conditions, movements, and consequences of industry and trade may find reasons for hope that the reflex consequences of the great calamity we have had to bear since Messrs. Kruger and Steyn issued their fatal ultimatum will impress our neighbours on the Continent with a sense, on the one hand, of the adverse influences of war on the interests of nations not even directly involved, and, on the other, of the sustaining virtues of a long-continued policy of Free Trade. Another hopeful economic feature of the year which closes to-day has been the gradual resumption of industry and trade throughout South Africa. The renewed outflow of diamonds and gold from the mines there should induce more permanent well-being for the farmers, arising from the sale of their produce, than the abnormal military expenditure which may have made some of them indifferent to the speedy termination of the war. It may also well create expectations of the additional prosperity which will accrue to them during the period of reconstruction, railway extension, and general administrative development which must inevitably follow the cessation of hostilities. However full of anxious problems may be the future, the trader at least may be encouraged to believe that there is nothing more likely to promote and preserve peace and co-operation than reciprocally remunerative trading relations, and the legal-tender gold of South Africa offers the most convenient and powerful condition for the re-establishment of such relations with exceptional rapidity.

Dr. Frederick Rose, British consul at Stuttgart, has forwarded an admirable report to the Foreign Office on the trade, agriculture, and finances of Wurtemberg for 1900 and part of 1901. Dr. Rose takes the opportunity to deal with the present crisis in industry in Germany. He points out that as in other States, the industrial year of 1900 in Germany showed two distinctly different phases. During the first half the period of commercial prosperity was still maintained, but during the latter half the inevitable reaction began to make itself felt, affecting at first single establishments in various industries, but becoming general in almost all directions towards the close of the year. The beginning of the reaction was experienced first by the exchange market and the building, textile, metal, and machine industries; which branches were almost simultaneously affected. The high discount rate of the Imperial Bank exercised a certain pressure upon the exchange and the building and allied industries, and a temporary cessation of the American iron production reacted unfavourably upon the shares of the German mining companies. Many complications were further caused by manu-

facturers who, anticipating an unlimited duration of the period of prosperity, had given large and reckless orders for raw materials—and unfinished goods; further, large sums were lost by small capitalists through injudicious investments in unsafe undertakings. The decline in the building industries affected industries dependent upon building operations, such as sheet-iron, brick and cement works, and saw mills. In some large towns the decline of the building industries and their allied branches was productive of most serious crises which were again further aggravated by the failure of several important mortgage banks. Two further important industries, iron and wool, which under the influence of plentiful orders and good prices had advanced too far in speculation, showed a distinct decline. Prices for textile stuffs showed a considerable reduction, often within the compass of a few weeks, beginning with the wool prices which fell 40 per cent. and more, and followed by cotton and silk, the fall in the prices of the last two mentioned being more of a temporary nature. Speculation in the purchase of raw materials and in the granting of credit is decidedly on the increase. Many old established firms have engaged in undertakings of an unsafe nature and utilised their facilities for credit to an extent which would scarcely have been deemed possible 15 or 20 years ago. At the end of 1900 the symptoms of the end of the period of prosperity had become general, and were chiefly characterized by a widespread want of confidence, the fall in the prices of various goods, the diminution of business profits, the decline in the value of industrial shares—principally in the cement, electricity, and textile branches—and finally by a reduction in the number of workmen and the amount of wages.

It is difficult at present to predict how long the present state of depression may still continue and what extent it may further assume. The study of the commercial crises of the last century shows that they are gradually tending to appear in a less acute shape, not so much in the form of a sudden ruinous collapse as in that of a protracted period of depression accompanied by a greater or less number of commercial failures; the extent and duration of such period of depression—given the absence of grave political or social disturbances—being generally dependent upon the extent of the previous over-speculation and over-production and the recuperative qualities of the nation in question. In spite of the general depression, several not unfavourable indications may be observed. The revenues of the State railways show for some months on increase instead of a decrease. Germany's position in the markets of the world does not seem to have suffered materially. In spite of the almost total cessation of trade to China and Africa, the imports for the first five months of 1901 show an increase of 542,991 tons, compared with the same months of the previous year. It is true that exports for this same period show a decrease of 930,459 tons compared with 1900, but this is still a surplus of 347,108 tons compared with 1899. Finally, the statistics for June, July, and August, 1901, will most probably show that the decline in exports is beginning to cease. As far as Hamburg is concerned, the total tonnage of the ships which left during the first nine months of 1901 amounted to 6,355,813 tons, compared with 6,140,234 tons for the same period of the previous year, being an increase of 215,579 tons. At the time of writing, however, more unmistakable symptoms of the gravity and extent of the depression have declared themselves, which Dr. Rose sets out.

As every year approaches its end the question of the Newfoundland "modus vivendi" comes up again for consideration. As our readers are aware there has never been any permanent settlement of the matter in dispute, the question having been shelved by a temporary agreement expiring December 31. The "Times" correspondent at St. John's, in an able article on the subject, points out that the matter has a new aspect this winter, because the French cod-fishery at St. Pierre has declined 20 per cent. in the season just closed, and the number of Pierrois on the Treaty Coast has been the smallest and their catch the poorest on record. This, he thinks, will make them less likely to cause friction, as these conditions have been predicted for some years, and greater reverses are yet in store for our rivals in the days to come. Their cod-fishery on our west coast was short, because they have depleted the waters by over fishing. Their lobster pack is also short, from the same cause Their travelling for cod on the Banks, of which industry St. Pierre is the base, shows a decline too, which is due to want of bait. When the French were deprived of bait by this colony's restrictive laws they utilised periwinckes—a shellfish found off St. Pierre and on the Banks, each schooner shipping two additional men to try for these whelks while the regular crew pursued their customary work. The whelks proved satisfactory for the first few years, but the beds were gradually depleted and, the parasites being slow of growth, the supply is now practically exhausted and the Pierrois see that, if their industry is not to collapse altogether, they must ere long have access to our bait supplies again, if they can possibly obtain it. In a word, this correspondent is of opinion that the moment is extremely favourable for a complete settlement of the dispute, as without admission to our baiting grounds the Pierrois are practically helpless. Proceeding, he points out that the British Government is awkwardly situated with regard to Newfoundland's position in the matter.

For two years past this colony has been renewing the "modus vivendi" as a sort of patriotic offering to the Mother Country, because of our inability to send an armed force to South Africa; but last February, when the Bill was under discussion in the Upper House, three members of that body proclaimed their intention not to vote for it if ever again submitted to them, arguing, "if England wanted the colony coerced let her do it herself." These gentlemen—Messrs. Baird, Blandford, and Bowring—are among the leaders in our commercial life, and they are not alone in their view of the situation, several other members of the Legislative Council agreeing with them, though willing to postpone a rapture until all further fear of trouble in South Africa has ceased and the Imperial Cabinet's hands are free. If the colony agrees to a renewal of the Bill, it will be a concession, but apparently an unwilling concession, and only made on account of the strong patriotic sentiment in the colony. Turning to another aspect of the matter, he says:—The French, even in the most favourable circumstances, cannot retain their hold on our coast more than a very few years longer; for the industries they follow there do not yield them any return commensurate with their expenditure, they being 3,000 miles from their depots at Bordeaux and being under heavy obligations from which our fishermen are free. Their main cod fishery is no longer on our coast, but on the Great Banks, which are open to all comers. Our ground of contention against them there is that they are bolstered up by a bounty through which they undersell us in Europe, while they use our bait fishes to obtain the catches of cod with which they trade. They understood and practised the game of turning our own weapons against ourselves, and they further demoralised our revenue by their undisguised smuggling into our colony. This smuggling business is the real base of St. Pierre's prosperity. Failing a settlement, he recommends that the British Government should strive to secure recognition for a British Consul at St. Pierre.

ECHO OF A YOKOHAMA SENSATION.

A WASHINGTON despatch says:—Mrs Bessie H. Hetherington has served notice of a petition of divorce from her husband, Lieutenant James H. Hetherington, U. S. N., who is now stationed at Mare Island navy yard, California. She alleges desertion. While stationed in Yokohama in 1892 Lieutenant Hetherington shot and killed an English man, because of attentions by him to Mrs Hetherington was acquitted by the court, and his wife at once returned to this country. Mrs Hetherington has since lived here. She says Hetherington deserted her three years ago. The tragedy created a great sensation at the time in Japan and the China coast ports.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

THIS is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malsonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the enfeebled "roue" in the one case and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of aquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., the many agents for same, including the well-known firms of Lennon, Ltd. (all branches in South Africa); Treacher & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, China and Manila; Elliot Bros., Ltd., Sydney and Brisbane; Rocke, Tompsitt & Co., and Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne; Lyman, Sons & Co., and Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, and numerous others, not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c., &c.—"Diamond Fields Advertiser," Kimberley.

WRECK OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

MR. A. R MARTY's steamer Hanoi (Captain T. Merlees) arrived in Hongkong on January 2, from Haiphong bringing with her 44 crew and passengers of the German steamer Clara which was wrecked on the night of the 28th December by going ashore on the North Bank of the Hainan Straits. The log of the Hanoi states that on December 29 at 9-30 a.m. the engines were stopped and afterwards worked to various orders, a boat signalling for assistance having been sighted. The second officer and nine Chinese from the Clara were then picked up. In the meantime, two other boats were sighted (one of them containing the third engineer) and the people rescued. The Hanoi then proceeded full speed ahead and endeavoured to locate the position of the wreck as defined by the second officer. Two rafts containing twelve more Chinese from the Clara were sighted at 12-15 p.m. The Hanoi took them on board and at 12-45 p.m. proceeded to steam round about the supposed locality of the Clara, but could find no trace of any vessel, boats, or wreckage. The weather at the time was hazy, with a drizzling rain. At 1-45 p.m. the Hanoi turned her head round and steamed for Hongkong. The total number of people picked up was 44.

The s.s. Thales which arrived in Hong Kong on Jan. 3 brought favourable news of the crew and passengers of the s.s. Clara, lost the other night in Hainan Straits. From a Chinese tidewaiter at Holhow, Captain Robson learned that Captain Ulderup arrived at Holhow on a raft, and that the Chief Officer's boat, with the European passengers on board, had also reached that port. At the time he left Holhow, the only people reported missing were those on board the Second Officer's boat, but these were brought to Hongkong, on Monday night by the Marty steamer Hanoi. It would therefore appear that no lives have been lost. The Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs cruiser Likin (Captain Chenoeih), having Captain Ulderup on board, had gone out to endeavour to locate the wreck.

The s.s. Michael Jebsen (Captain Jessen) left Haiphong shortly after the Thales, and arrived at Hong Kong late on Jan 2, having on board the remaining members of the crew except the Captain, who was left behind to look for his ship. Among the passengers were Mons. A. Couet, Consul de Belgique at Singapore, and M. Trauvesaux.

WAS IT A POISON SNAKE?

SOMETIMES John Garrett would go from morning till night without bite or sup. This was three or four years ago. Every morning he got up with a disagreeable, gnawing pain in the stomach or abdomen—he couldn't quite locate it, but he felt it all the same. Still he kept on working. He meant to see a doctor but neglected it. So a year ran away. By then the complaint had got hold of him as a wild grape vine does of an old tree.

He was a man full of pain as an unscunned cellar is of mould and crawling things. Often they kept hot flannels on him for twelve hours before he got a bit of ease; and for three weeks straight away he was in racking pain. At intervals it made the sweat run off him in streams.

Then he went to bed, John did, and a doctor took him in hand, as a pilot does a ship when the navigation is growing ugly. "My doctor," Garrett says, "was the best of men, but he didn't seem to know what ailed me." Nor did the other medical man who followed him.

On this our poor brother's heart sank within him, as King David's did when he heard of the fate of Absalom. Having nothing to do except to think, he thought he would go to a London hospital and ask the learned men there what was the matter with him. They said his right kidney was diseased and the left one affected. They feared they couldn't help him but would take him in for a month if he cared to stay. He said he didn't care to stay, and went home to Dartford. Quite right. As a place to die in the hop country beats a hospital.)

Then he told his home doctor what the London doctors had said. The home doctor agreed with the London doctors and told him he would soon join the silent majority—who are done with diseases.

The end of Garrett's story, written by him at his home, 13, Wellington Road, Dartford, Kent, January 7th, 1901, runs this way: "I kept out of bed and moved about all I could. I turned up at the works sometimes but from January 1900 to Easter I did not earn enough to keep myself. More than once they sent me home.

"For three years I lingered along in this fashion when one Sunday I read in "Lloyd's Newspaper" about a stevedore who was handled like me and had been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup; and without saying a word to anybody I got that medicine and began taking it.

The first bottle pricked up my appetite and I actually felt hungry—a strange sensation for me. I slept better. The pain was not so sharp and the kidney secretion was clearer and of a better colour. The second bottle did me more good still, and after the third I felt like a king. I mean a healthy and happy king, if there is such a being.

To-day I feel as well as I ever did. Saturday last I felt a bit out of sorts, from indigestion probably, and took a dose of Seigel's Syrup and to-day I am right as rain. You may publish my tale.—John Garrett."

Did this man have Bright's disease? You have heard what the doctors said. Let us leave the point to them. Whether the snake that bit us was a poison snake or not is of no importance after we have got rid of the effects of the bite. Anyhow, whatever Garrett had, Mother Seigel's Syrup cured him and the rest is nothing.

He has been employed at the "Daily Telegraph" paper mills for twenty-six years, but does not look his sixty years, his real age. Meeting him to-day you would not imagine he had ever been ill at all.

A WRITER in the "Matin" has interviewed Mme B., the clairvoyante. The lady was in a prophesying mood, and made quite a number of forecasts. Regarding monarchs, she said that the Emperor Francis Joseph would not run any risk of assassination. Not so the Kaiser, however. If the Anarchists do not kill him, it is because they cannot. The Czar is very cautious, but he will soon have some reverses. The lady predicts that more daughters will be born to Nicholas II. With regard to the war in South Africa, Mme. B. said that the Boers will be defeated, but that the English will never subjugate them. England will doubtless make peace at the Coronation. She will allow the Boers a little territory, but the Boers will again break out later on and this time they will be victors, and South Africa will be theirs.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A morning paper contains the following under "Christmas Advertisements":—Gentleman owning large fattening establishment (Dorset) Receives Pupils."

A witty as well as a soft answer will sometimes turn away wrath. Charles Burley, the abolitionist, in the midst of an anti-slavery speech, was struck by a rotten egg full in the face. Pausing to wipe away the contents of the missile, he said calmly, "I have always contended that pro-slavery arguments were very unsound." The crowd roared, and he was no longer molested.

Mr. Green, the late senior verger of St. Paul's, was a very strong Tory, and protested to Canon Liddon against his walking about the nave with Mr. Stead "talking politics." "You know, sir," he said, "if it was anyone else you would blame me for not stopping them." "Perhaps you are right," said Liddon. When some prebends were paying their fees for the honour of being styled a prebendary, one appointed by the Crown during a vacancy of the See, a great Radical, came up last. "Appointed by the Crown, I think," said Green. "Yes" said the delighted prebendary. "Then the fees are double, sir," was the instant rejoinder.—"Church Review."

There is more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons. It will be remembered that the other day in Parliament, when the Tariff Bill was discussed, Herr Bebel, in opposing the attempt to raise further the price of bread, mentioned a boy who had told his schoolmaster that he would like to go to Heaven, because there he need not starve. He was interrupted by Count von Arnim, one of the richest of German noblemen, who cynically remarked that the boy's father had most likely spent his money in drink. These words aroused a storm of indignation, and even the political friends of the Count sharply criticised them, the more so as they proved a formidable weapon in the hands of the Social Democrats. Count Arnim has now evidently seen that he was in the wrong (writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News"). He asked a friend, therefore, to make inquiries about the family in question, and it turns out that they are really very poor. Count Arnim has in consequence sent an apology to the father, and offered to send the mother, who is consumptive, to a sanatorium at his expense, and to aid the family financially in other ways.

My casual reference to the Shah's diary has brought me several recollections of his visit to England in 1873 (writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"). He was the cohet of the season. The Music-halls rang with ditty "Have you seen the Shah?" and all the wits of the town amused themselves by inventing stories about his domestic habits and social peculiarities. A few years later the journal of his visit to London, translated from the Persian, appeared in England, and was warmly welcomed. His description of the stucco front of Buckingham Palace is historic. "When we approached the palace of the Queen of England we thought that the front was the back." He was taken to the Derby, which made a very poor impression on him. "That one horse can run faster than another is certainly true, but why should we go to Epsom to see it?" The Shah visited Manchester, and was received by the mayor and Corporation in great state. An address of welcome was presented. "We made a reply in Persian. Everyone was pleased." The pleasure of a Lancastrian audience in a Persian speech must have been a little forced. The Shah's second visit to England was paid in 1889, the year of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's golden wedding. His Imperial Majesty was reported to have said, "It is a fine thing to live fifty years with one wife. But it is a much finer thing to live one year with fifty wives."

"Pa, what is a philosopher?" "A philosopher, Jimmie, is a man who thinks he has got through being a fool."

"Literally Pennsylvania is sending coals to Newcastle, saws to Sheffield, and supplying railroads to Russia and sauerkraut to the German Army," said a speaker at the Pennsylvania dinner in New York.

The first monument ever erected to a cook is about to be inaugurated in Paris. The chef in question is Urbain Dubois, who laboured in the German Emperor's Kitchen. So popular was he that his brother cooks have united to do him honour.

What is perhaps the most wonderful clock ever made is now working at Sobenectady. It was made by a watchmaker named J. Seeliger and has never been wound up. It was started some months ago by Steiner giving the pendulum a swing and will continue to go, says he until the magnets lose their magnetism. The works consist of only three wheels. The clock itself is in the form of a pendulum weighing 40lb. The pendulum rods are made of different kinds of metal to allow compensation in contraction and expansion. It is said that the clock is not affected by jar or vibration and keeps perfect time the swing of the pendulum being regulated to beat seconds.

We understand that the following new works by eminent authors will not be published during the Christmas season:—"How to Enliven our Holmes," by A. C. Doyle; "Society's Tangled Garuen," by "Weeder"; "Where will our Children Ghetto?" by I Zangwill; "An Unrequited Passion," by Alntany Hope; "The Pope and I," by H'll C'ne; "I and Shakespeare" by M'r'e C'r'll; "A Tale of Pessex," by Th'm's H'rdy; "When all the World is Apple-Pie," by H. G. W'lls.—The "King."

This week we are using the new postage stamps with the King's effigy upon them. The inventor of the gummed postage stamp was a Scotsman, Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, who, in 1834, suggested the adoption of the practical system of affixing adhesive squares of paper to envelopes. Mr. Chalmers was ridiculed, and amongst others, medical men predicted that the constant licking of gum would be prejudical to the health of the males. It was not until 1841 that the plan of Mr. Chalmers received the serious attention of the Post Office authorities.

The proprietors of the new Stock Exchange, in Capel-Court, have caused a model of Mercury to be placed over the door of that building, which a wicked wag has interpreted to be the God of Thieves. A physician advertises to go as travelling companion and tutor to some young gentlemen. Parents who are desirous of cultivating grave morals in their children, can do no better than to send them to the Continent with this perpetual Monitor of Death about them. The Chancery proceedings in the Drury Lane Cause, we think, might suggest hints for a good pantomime, if it were permitted to jest with such serious matters. Harlequin and his companion pursued by a parcel of attorneys, instead of the Enchanter of the Vice, would afford room for many whimsical metamorphoses! Scene, a labyrinth.—From the "Times" of December 29, 1901.

"Yes," said the Fairy Prince, "you may have whatever you want for a Christmas present."

"I will choose," said the Fortunate Person, "either a wife or an automobile."

"How foolish!" exclaimed the Fairy Prince. "Why do you not select something that you can manage?"—"Baltimore American."

Compelled to send their children to school, and thus lose the small wages the little ones might earn foreigners resident in the United States are defeating the Compulsory Education law by marrying off their children before the little ones reach their teens. The most recent case of this kind is that of Josie De Persis, a pupil at the Auburn Park School. Though apparently twelve years old, she was married on November 30 to Francesco Testo, a stock yard teamster, twenty-six years old.

The great successes in the Duchess of Marlborough's life were due to her influence over Queen Anne, and that was gained by no flattery or intrigue, but by the frank imposition of a strong will on a weak one. Anne became her creature and took her orders. When Anne had revolted and that source of power was gone, even then she did not intrigue. She made one straight-forward threat, to publish the letters of "Mrs. Morley" to "Mrs. Freeman." It was rather like blackmailing, to be sure, and no doubt the Duchess thought it hard that Providence should drive her to such means to her just ends, but it was not intriguing. Nor, in the absence of direct evidence, do I believe that she coquetted between St. Germain and Hanover as her husband did. He was a born intriguer, a man natively underhand, but it was not her way at all. She did not plot to bring people into power; when they were in power she went to them and demanded everything they had to give. Moreover, she honestly disliked St. Germain, and was true to her dislikes. Fairly consistent in an age of turncoats, fairly truthful in an age of liars, and very strong in an age of weaklings—her good qualities in this kind all minister to the supreme effect of her life.—From "The Great Duchess" in the "Cornhill Magazine" for January.

Bishop Selwyn of New Zealand and Bishop Patteson of Melanesia were always ready to turn their hands to anything that wanted doing. A New Zealand native who had noticed this said in his quaint English: "Gentleman gentleman thinks nothing too mean for him that ought to be done at all. Pig gentleman never work!"—"Sunday at Home."

Some excavations carried out in the Catacombs of Rome have resulted, we are informed, in the discovery of the body of St. Agnes, one of the most interesting figures among the primitive Christians of Rome. About the year 1600 the casket containing her body was found on a marble slab in the subterranean vault under the church, and was re-enclosed by Pope Paul V. in a silver case, which, with its contents has since been missing.

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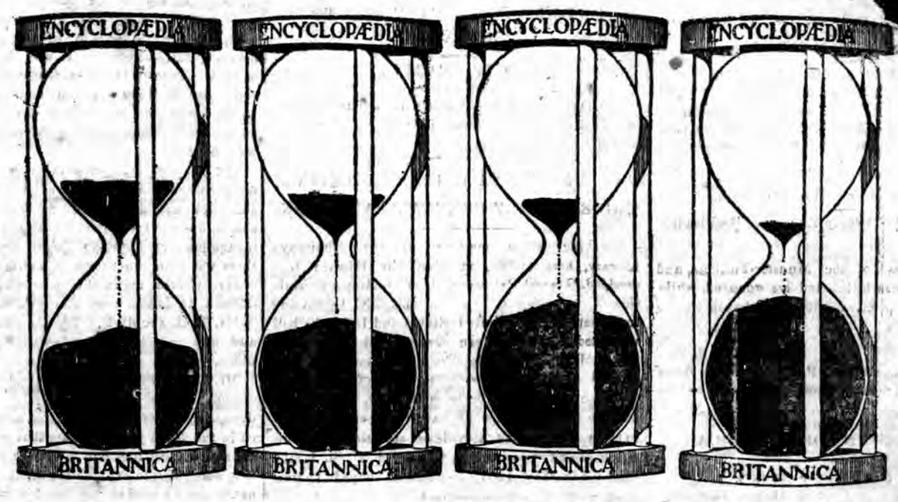

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Lebedew, of Moscow, has succeeded in measuring the pressure of the waves of light in falling on a surface, which Clerk Maxwell was the first to note. The radiometer of Crookes was believed to illustrate this action, but its motion was traced to an effect of heat. Lebedew employed vanes in an exhausted bulb, as in the radiometer, but more delicate, and suspended them by a glass fibre. Rays from an electric arc fell on the vanes, and their pressure on them was found to corroborate Maxwell's calculation within 10 per cent. The pressure of light is directly proportional to the energy of the light and independent of its colour. The "beating" or "weighing" down sensation under strong sunlight in the tropics is, therefore, not altogether a fancied effect of the overpowering heat.

At the fifth international congress of physiology held at Turin recently Mdlle M. Stefanowska, of Brussels, read a paper on the hypnosis of frogs. In spring time and summer, when weak with a long fast, frogs kept in aquaria are easily hynotised. Put on their backs they fall into a hypnotice state sometimes approaching catalepsy. The pupils of their eyes shrink, their organs cease to act, their sensibility to pain is blunted, their heart beats slower, and their breathing is faint. The state lasts for half an hour or more. Exhaustion and dryness are both favourable to hypnosis of frogs. Vapour of ether, ammonia, chloroform, alcohol, or a sudden rise of temperature awakens them from the trance. The hypnotised frogs take up strange attitudes. It is not easy to fix the regard of a frog, but M. N. Vaschide, of the laboratory of experimental psychology of the Ecode des Hautes-Etudes, Paris, has repeatedly hypnotised frogs by staring at them.

The record for a long-distance run with an electric automobile is that of M. Krieger, from Paris to Chatellersault, about 191 miles, in 15 1-4 hours, without any recharging of the accumulators. The weight of the car is 4,805lbs., and that of the Fulmen accumulator of 60 cells 2,750lbs. The battery has a capacity of 400 ampere hours at 120 volts. Six speeds are available.

M. Lucien Perisse, engineer of Arts and Manufactures, in discussing experiments made in France lately with the alcohol motor, "L'Economique" states that it gives a horsepower with a consumption of 0·272 kilogrammes of carburetted alchol, at 50 per cent. proof. If the alcohol supplants petrol in motor-cars, French distilleries will double their output.

M. Tommasina, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on observations made on thunderstorms with a "coherer," as in the wireless telegraph, finds that some lightning flashes are not oscillatory, at least, they do not affect the "coherer."

The original carbon filament of the electrical glow lamp is giving place to others—notably in the Nernst lamp, which has a filament of a rare earth, such as are used in the mantles of the incandescent gas lamps. In a new glow lamp the filament is of carbon with titanium, one of these rare earths, and the glass bulb is bifurcated to prevent the loss of electric energy between the electrodes entering the glass to connect with the filament. It is claimed for this lamp that it saves from 40 to 50 per cent. in the price of the light to the consumer, and that it gives more light with less heat than the ordinary carbon glow lamp. The bulb is comparatively cool after the lamp has burned for a whole day, and the glass was clear, that is to say, not blackened by the deposit of carbon particles inside, after a trial of 5,000 hours. The lamp is also said to be fitter for currents of over 200 volts than those in general use.

M. Pierre Apert, editor of the "Revue Medico-Pharmaceutique," of Constantinople, inventor of the method of clearing ships from rats, by carbonic acid gas, to which we formerly alluded, informs us that it has received the approval of the International Congress of Hygiene, and that successful trials were made of it at Marseilles. All the rats on board two ships were killed in two hours, leaving the merchandise intact.

A writer in one of the aeronautical journals proposes to employ flying machines controlled by electric waves for kites and balloons in exploring the atmosphere, meteorologically. Such machines would have the advantage of being directed from the ground by means of the electrical impulses.

In the Revue Philosophique Dr. Tardieu discusses the various forms of ennui, which is defined as a kind of emptiness in the soul deprived of action or interest in things. One form is due to nervous exhaustion or fatigue, and is often felt by cyclists or intellectual workers. Guy de Maupassant, the novelist, paints different forms of it in the various characters of his novels, which, it appears, were drawn from the life. He also suffered from it himself to some extent, if we may judge by what is told of him. There is also an ennui born of monotony and satiety, the ennui of the better classes in great cities. Philosophic ennui was hit off by Theophile Gautier. Nothing is of any use, and to begin with there is nothing; nevertheless, all happens, but that is very indifferent.

A miniature of the Niagara electricity works has been installed at Posse, on the river Seine, where there is a dam.

The new geyser of the Hot Lake District, New Zealand, are reached on horseback from Rotura, the charming sanatorium on the lake of that name. The geyser throws a column of steam water and mud to a height of 650 to 800 feet.

An American consul reports from Amsterdam the loss of a large order from America for potatoes, owing to the difficulty of calculating how many American pounds there are in a barrel and the delay in telegraphing a reply. If the order had been in kilogrammes the Dutchmen would have quickly answered, and the consul advises his countrymen to adopt the metric system in doing business abroad.

Our notion that the faithful dog of St. Bernard is not necessarily a thing of the past since the line of [illegible] telephone with the hospice of the [illegible] pass and been instituted, is borne out by an American. Mr. Gates, of the U. S. Steel Corporation. He was recently overtaken by a fog in the pass, and learned that, on receiving a telephone call the monks dispatch a man with a dog carrying bread, cheese, and wine to the shelter.

Some meteorologists hold that, in spite of the popular belief, the moon has no influence on the weather, and others believe that it may have or seem to have a little at times which has been grossly exaggerated by report. Here is what they think of the matter at Achariach, in Glen Nevis, where the new meteorolgical observatory has been established :—

"Now the weather depends on the moon as a ruie,
And I've found that the saying is true,
In Glen Nevis it rains when the moon's at the 'full,'
And it rains when the moon's at the 'new,'
When the moon's at the quartor then down comes the rain,
At the half it's no better, I ween;
When the moon's at three-quarters it's at it again,
And it rains, besides, mostly between."

The production of motive power from blast-furnace gases formed the subject of a paper by Mr. Bryan Donkin, read before the Institution of Civil Engineers. Only within the past few years has it been realised that power can be produced economically and effectively by utilising the gases from blast-furnaces to drive gas-engines. As the annual production of iron from blast-furnaces throughout the world is forty million tons, this new application of motive power is capable of immense development. The gases given off from these furnaces during the process of smelting iron are practically the same as weak producer-gas. Until within about half a century ago they were all wasted. A part was next utilised under boilers to generate steam to drive the blowing engines and part to heat the air-blast; but after supplying these requirements a considerable surplus was available. Successful efforts have been made, first to use this surplus in gas-engine cylinders, to obtain power, and next to discard steam-engines, boilers and chimneys entirely, and utilise all the gas in this way. A great impetus has been given to the construction of large motors by the discovery that blast-furnace gases can be used to drive them. They are now made in sizes up to 1,000 h. p. and 1,500 h. p., and still larger powers are in contemplation, while the difficulty of starting these large engines has been successfully overcome. Mr. Donkin gave some account of the very rapid progress made in this class of work on the Continent. Many of the large firms in Germany and Belgium are now busily employed. The Gasmotoren-Fabrik Deutz has numerous orders for motors from 500 h. p. to 1,000 h. p., while at Seraing, in Belgium, an aggregate of 30,000 h. p. has been bespoken.

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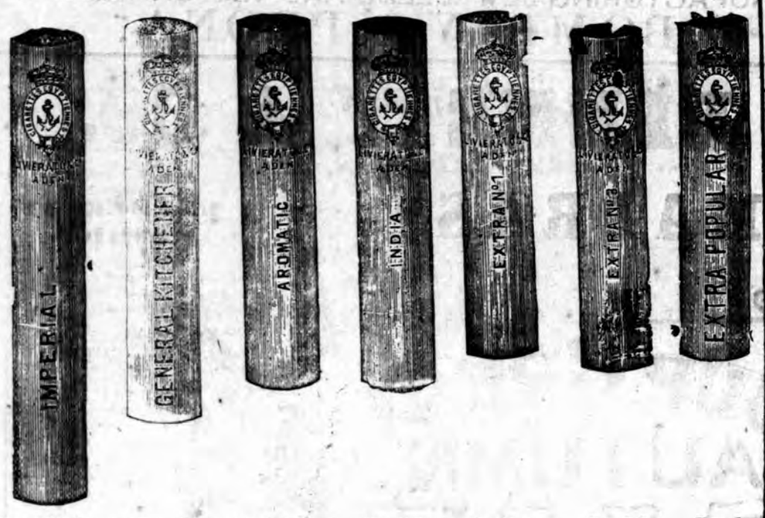

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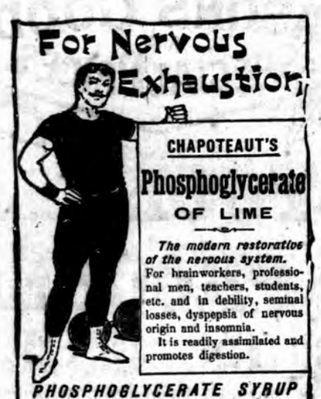
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Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.

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Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 100.

No. 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.

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